REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1874.

[illegible] GAZETTE.

[illegible] *free.*

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] of succeeding insertions … 8 As.

[illegible] not less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] per Line.

[illegible] Languages, [illegible] above.

[illegible] for a considerable [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of every three lines relating to such matters as [illegible] Visiting Cards, [illegible] Wanted to Servants [illegible] Changes of Residence, [illegible]

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ……………Re. 1 0

Each succeeding line …………… „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment in all cases to be made in cash.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. [illegible] of which go to the inch.

[illegible]

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch [illegible] with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo [illegible]

The [illegible] 314 H. P., Commander [illegible] SATURDAY, the 31st October [illegible]

November 1874.

[illegible] Pondicherry … 14 [illegible] Masulipatam … 17 [illegible] Vizagapatam … 19 [illegible] Bimlipatam … 19 [illegible] False Point … 21 [illegible] CALCUTTA … 23

[illegible] Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Contract with Government, [illegible] despatch a Steamer every week to the [illegible] KURRACHEE, [illegible] MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and [illegible] BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The [illegible] H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be [illegible] the 29th October, 1874, at 4 P.M.

November 1874.

[illegible] Mahomerah … 18 [illegible] Bushire … 19 [illegible] Bunder Abbas … [illegible] Muscat … [illegible] Kurrachee … [illegible]

Arrive [illegible] BOMBAY [illegible]

[illegible] the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in [illegible] with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season [illegible] Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 [illegible] and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 [illegible]

The [illegible] H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th October 1874, at 4 [illegible]

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander [illegible] will leave on TUESDAY, the 27th October, at [illegible] for the undernoted Ports:—[illegible], Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and [illegible]

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, [illegible] the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND [illegible], opposite Bhaskolund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other office at [illegible] Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oolwa	Rewas or Karanja	Dhurrumtur	Thall	Alibag	Rewdunda
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 8
Horses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 0	1 3	2 0	4 0
Dogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN [illegible] half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE [illegible] First Class 112 lbs., Second Class [illegible]

EXTRA LUGGAGE [illegible] each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The [illegible] Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 [illegible] Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The [illegible] leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at [illegible] Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 [illegible] Rewdunda at 6 A.M.

[illegible] Tickets from the Bunder [illegible]

J. A. SHEPHERD.

[illegible]

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY [illegible] alternate day between [illegible] SURAT [illegible] and [illegible] Sundays [illegible]

Fares.

[illegible] Horses ……Rs. 4 0

[illegible] Carriages …… „ 4 0

[illegible] Dogs …… „ 0 6

CHILDREN [illegible] half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE [illegible] Class 112 lbs., Second Class [illegible]

EXTRA LUGGAGE [illegible] 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one [illegible]

[illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

[illegible] every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

[illegible] on SATURDAY proceeds to [illegible] MONDAY morning.

[illegible] on application to the undersigned [illegible]

[illegible], Gogo.

[illegible], Surat.

[illegible]

J. A. SHEPHERD.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PARANA, [illegible] requested to SEND their [illegible] DELIVERY ORDERS for our [illegible] TAKE DELIVERY of their [illegible] MONDAY [illegible] for damage or short delivery [illegible] unless passed by the [illegible] of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Parana.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer will be despatched [illegible]

[illegible] Southampton.

[illegible] and Southampton are only [illegible] direct via the Canal.

[illegible] Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by [illegible] but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to [illegible] on the day of the Steamer's departure, before [illegible] that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Bund at Mazagon [illegible] on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons and 500 H. P.), Captain W. SOAMES, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 31st Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th October 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE EARLY IN DECEMBER.

THE new steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,319 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyds, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool ……………Rs. 500

To Suez …………… „ 300

To Malta …………… „ 400

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched from CARWAR for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th November to be followed by the Extra Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, to leave Bombay on the 20th November.

The above steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-8
To Suez	£28	£13-7

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 14th Oct. 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	25	22	8
Port Said	30	24	9
Alexandria	32	26	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. With Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,

40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

Grey piece goods, pugrees, dhoties, coloured handkerchiefs, T cloths, madapollams, shirtings, and 1 case merino cloth

2 Cases Rich Paper Window Curtain

4 Cases Sarry ½ by 57

3 Cases Sarry ¼ by 57

1 Case Carriage Lanterns

1 Case Children's Socks and Stockings.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Dana Bunder, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, on account and at the risk of the concern, the following bags of wheat.

272 bags wheat, more or less damaged by saltwater.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

TO SELL BY COMMISSION.

A fresh arrival of the following Dutch Provisions—

Hams, rolled meat, smoked sausages, small sausages, pickled sausages, Bologna sausages, smoked beef and ox tongue.

For the above provisions, apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at [illegible], Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have received instructions from the Receiver to sell by Public Auction, pursuant to an order of the High Court, 174 full-pressed bales of Dhollera Cotton, now lying in the godown of the Bombay Press Company at Lower Colaba.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings

3 ditto Grey T Cloth

2 ditto Grey Jaconet

3 ditto Country-made Grey T Cloth 6 lbs.

2 Cases White Shirtings,

8 ditto Colour Prints.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1874.

To the Queen and Royal Family;

To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);

And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.

Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

PRIZE MEDALLIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.

WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHARE LIST of the ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited) will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 31st instant.

WANTED, a 2nd ASSISTANT CLERK for the Office of the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway. Salary Rs. 125. A good knowledge of, and previous experience of, accounts indispensable.

Application to be made, by letter only, giving particulars of service, &c., to the CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of [illegible] per cent. DECLARED at the THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company held on the 8th September last, will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on and after the 2nd November next. Shareholders are requested to send in their scrip for examination.

By Order of the Board,

B. SMYTH & Co.,

Secretaries.

Calcutta, 13th October 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION *de bonis non*, with the Will annexed, of RAMCHUNDER MOROJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

BHASKER WISHWANATHJEE and DADAJEE WISHWANATHJEE ………………Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court by the Applicants abovenamed for grant of Letters of Administration *de bonis non* with the Will annexed of the deceased abovenamed.

All persons concerned are apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of October 1874.

ARDESIR FRAMJEE,

Applicant's Proctor.

M. B. MADON & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Chemists, have always on hand a large and varied assortment of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PATENT MEDICINES of all varieties. Charges exceedingly moderate and 25 per cent. less than other respectable Chemists in the Town. Terms—CASH.

Outstation orders promptly and carefully executed.

40, Babarkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN TUNING.

S. ROSE and Co. are happy to inform Musical Amateurs and Organists that they have ENGAGED the services of a HIGHLY SKILLED and OBLIGING TUNER who will arrive in a few days, thus supplying a musical want long experienced in Bombay.

Contract Tunings and Tunings Up-country undertaken by

S. ROSE & Co.,

The Bombay Musical Depôt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MERBAI, widow of Jahangeerjee [illegible], and [illegible] BYRAMJEE JAHANGEERJEE, have agreed with MERWANJEE USLAJEE, for SALE to him of all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Camatteepoora Bazaar Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 175 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Ground Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3395, and bounded on the east by the house of Crustna Swamee, on the west by the Camatteepoora Bazaar Road aforesaid, on the north by the house of Dhunbayeejee, daughter of Dorabjee, and on the south by the Camatteepoora Cross Lane, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Merbai, widow, and Byramjee Jehangeerjee. All persons having any claim against the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are requested to make the same known, in writing, within fourteen days from the date hereof to the Undersigned, at their Office in Forbes Street, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 26th day of October 1874.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*,

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION between this and [illegible] Terms Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month. [illegible]

WANTED, immediately, an ENGLISH MAID from 20 to 30 years old. [illegible] Paper.

WANTED, the LOAN of Rs 500 on good Security. Apply by Letter to THETA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD, full COMPASS, in moderate condition. Apply to O. B., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 12th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, [illegible]

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTIONS OF ANCIENT [illegible]

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns. Glazed Health Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED),

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,

ENGLAND.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.

Jams in tins and jars.

Orange Marmalade.

Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.

Pouyons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.

Mustard, Vinegar.

Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.

Potted Meats and Fish.

Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.

Kippered Salmon and Herrings.

Herrings à la Sardine.

Pickled Salmon.

Yarmouth Bloaters.

Blackwall Whitebait.

Fresh and Finden Haddocks.

Pure Salad Oil.

Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.

Preserved Meats in tins.

Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.

Preserved Hams and Cheese.

Preserved Bacon.

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.

Bologna Sausages.

Yorkshire Game Pâtes.

Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.

Tongues, Game, Poultry

Plum Puddings.

Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return [illegible] per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and [illegible] per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November 1874, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible], for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th September 1874.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23rd OCTOBER to the 6th NOVEMBER (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,

Secretaries and Agents.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Exclusive of Reserve Fund.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ……Rs. 10,000,000

THE TRANSATLANTIC (and reinsurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL …… „ 9,000,000

THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL …… „ 3,000,000

THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL …… „ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ……Rs. 2,000,000

THE RHEINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL …… „ 3,000,000

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL …… „ 4,500,000

THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL …… „ 2,000,000

THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL …… „ 3,000,000

THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL …… „ 2,000,000

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that as perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers [illegible] *Societies*, are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares and AGENCIES, apply to

[illegible]

NOTICE.—HENRY LIDDELL, Esq., deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, and the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of HENRY LIDDELL, Esquire, formerly of the East India Civil Service, and late of [illegible] Abbey, Kincardine on Forth, in the County of Perth, North Britain, deceased, who died on the 29th day of September 1873, and Letters of Administration of those personal Estate and Effects (with the Extract Registered General Disposition and Settlement and the Testament Dative annexed) were granted on the 7th and sealed on the 8th day of October 1874 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the Members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., are required on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of November 1874, to send to the said Administrator at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will divide over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to ELIZA LIDDELL, the Executrix named in the said Extract Registered General Disposition and Settlement, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 20th day of October 1874.

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DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions. Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services. Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. ROKKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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NOTICES.

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AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

LATE 1ST BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

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Have just received a further supply of

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„ ditto, and in morocco cases	35	to	120
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„ BOWL AND SPOON, in case	100	to	150
„ FEEDING BOTTLES	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
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[illegible] in height, and [illegible] A very attractive novelty, and [illegible] a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a [illegible] compensation balance, [illegible] case, and with heat [illegible] Rs. 60 to 120.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

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Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

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HAIR RESTORER.

THIS preparation will restore Grey Hair to its original colour, remove DANDRIFF, ITCHINGS and all IMPURITIES from the head, strengthen the roots and the GROWTH of the HAIR, and prevent it from falling off.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It does not soil or grease, and its effects are gradual.

Cash Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

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BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 3½ by 1¾ inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 50.

This Clock can be highly recommended for Railways and correctness in going.

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BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

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THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES are all pure and labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

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Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

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BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

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And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

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COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

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BY ROYAL COMMAND.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage.

Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

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Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.

The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.

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Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 25s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

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GENUINE HUSCHKE'S

COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by

F. MARIA FARINA,

No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE with GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

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Laubenheimer … … „ 18 „

Steinwein … … „ 20 „

Liebfraumilch … … „ 20 „

CLARETS—Chateau de Franc … … „ 14 „

Chateau Leoville … … „ 25 „

Chateau Lafite … … „ 35 „

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STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.

Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.

Ditto „ 25 „ 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing; and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS AS BEFORE.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co. The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by [illegible], and to-fearly [illegible] Professor of Physiology at the [illegible], offer guarantees to be found in no other [illegible]

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION.

DUSART'S

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime as their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP, are [illegible] reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the restoration of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS'

LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

INJECTION AND CAPSULES,

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

AGENTS:

BATHGATE & Co ……………………… Calcutta.

CORFIELD & Co ……………………… Do.

BARRIE & Co. ……………………… Madras.

TREACHER & Co. ……………………… Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

25 feet long…seats for 8 persons…complete from [illegible]

30 feet long…seats for 14 persons…complete from [illegible]

37 feet long…seats for 20 persons…complete from [illegible]

42 feet long…seats for 30 persons…complete from [illegible]

50 feet long…seats for 60 persons…complete from [illegible]

&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in one or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 45 feet long amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of coal being about a cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 26th October, 1874.

[illegible] telegram of to-day's date have come [illegible] the time of going to press, and [illegible] yesterday's closing message [illegible] notice.

The [illegible] weekly statement of the New Bank of Bombay to the 24th instant shows the following [illegible]:—

[illegible] balance at H. O. ... Inc. Rs. 1,76,377
[illegible] ... Inc. ,, 93,653
[illegible] ... Dec. ,, 3,19,479
[illegible] ... Inc. ,, 6,20,150
[illegible] correspondents ... Dec. ,, 5,36,501
Cash [illegible] ... Inc. ,, 8,99,246

Sterling Exchange to-day has not altered in any way, but we have still to notice more disposition to buy than sell on the part of the Banks. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¼d.	per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 9 10d.	,,
Credits, 6	1s. 10 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅞d.	,,

In Calcutta nothing has been done, and there is no alteration in rates. Government Paper is quiet but steady, at Saturday's figures, say:— Fours Rs. 104¼; Fours and a half Rs. 100½; Fives and a half Rs. 10[illegible].

The Share Market is quiet. In some cases, Spinning shares are again slightly lower, but, as a rule, values are as last quoted.

In Cotton we have not heard of any transactions whatever, and prices are nominally unaltered.

Freights are dull at £2-2-6 by steamer, ready, £2-1-6 for November, and 2-10 for December-January loading. The sailing ship Isabella Ker has been fixed to-day for a half cargo of cotton at Liverpool, March loading, at £2-10 per ton.

Piece Goods as usual on mail day have been very sparingly dealt in, but there is no alteration to note in prices.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Names	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
[illegible]	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do. of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12 p.ct.	Do. 2nd Res. Issue	620
30,[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible] p.ct.	Do. of Madras	1,[illegible] nom
10,000	25[illegible]	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	125	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. A. C.	175
4,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	118xd
40,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
860	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,150
50	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,350
[illegible]	1,000	all	200p*	Bombay United	1,335
1,000	150	100	10*	Broach Mills	270
300	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,110
2,000	1,000	all	10 p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,740
1,000	1,25[illegible]	all	125p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,255
1,500	1,000	all	115p.a.	Great Eastern	1,470
900	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,320
780	1,000	all	115p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,365
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
500	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,450
350	1,500	550	65p.a.	Madras U. Spinning	1,250
1,000	1,000	all	...	Manockjee Petit's	1,430
900	1,000	all	200p*	Morarjee Spinning	1,400
4,000	625	all	840*	Oriental	620
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
1,000	1,000	1,000	150p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,515
600	1,000	25	3½p.a.	Do. do. ¼ share	440

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	20	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	246
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
......	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
......	£100	100	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,810
......	£10	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	*215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	...	Colaba Land Co.	1,015
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	146
750	2,000	2,000	25p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,450
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,500	100p*	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,550
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	5,000	860	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
350	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	5,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
200	7,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	2,000
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	1,300
200	500	all	50p.a.	Do. New	475
340	1,000	1,000	65p.a.	Broach Cotton Co.	550
160	1,500	...	75p.a.	Carwar Company	700
600	[illegible]	all	70p.a.	Colaba Press Co.	1,50[illegible] xd.
330	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,000
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	4,800
100	7,000	2,000	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	900
300	500	all	100 p.	French Press Co.	425
180	500	1,40[illegible]	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	450
[illegible]	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	470
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
100	2,500	75	150 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
300	1,000	all	200 p.	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,250
450	500	...	45 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	75	Rs. 7	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	900
100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5[illegible]	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	500	all	17p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p*	Volkart's United Press Co.	500

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	240p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,640xd.
1,000	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	..	300	7p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155
1,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	15
...	500	all	45 p.	Treacher & Co.	370
...	250	all	40 p.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	Bank of China	1
[illegible]				East India Bank	1
[illegible]	20	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 17th October, compared with the statement issued on 10th October:—

LIABILITIES.	17th Oct. Rs.	24th Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. do. paid ... 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... 12,41,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ... 2,47,975		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... 12,[illegible],125		
	86,94,175	87,00,350
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	52,94,807	57,71,184
Do. do. do. at Branches	14,34,275	14,50,617
Other Deposits	1,52,50,385	1,53,44,078
Post Bills	10,512	19,422
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,02,165	4,44,676
	3,37,65,257	3,32,87,257
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	44,98,043	45,73,898
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	12,72,950	12,70,498
Loans, on Security of do. do.	20,83,127	26,33,642
Current Accounts, overdrawn	9,549	5,276
Bills Discounted	1,00,37,224	1,09,48,144
Stamps	5,470	5,571
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,05,775 Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,15,000	3,90,775	3,90,775
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,00,398	3,63,805
Cash and Currency Notes	1,37,47,808	1,26,25,449
	3,37,65,257	3,32,87,287

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B. Caury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE MONTE VIDEO, 350 tons, Captain G. Metcalfe, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Mauritius (September 20th) brought a cargo of 5,596 bags of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Beudry & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:— Lieut. P. J. Maitland, Captain and Mrs. W. S. Peat, and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. s. s. BUSHIRE 588 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. F. A. Emmerton, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Schwabe, Mr. Purushram and servant, and twenty-two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Dunbeer (s)	[illegible]	Bussorah, Oct 8.
	Pehlwan (s)	Caury	Goa, Oct 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Schol. Johan	[illegible]wood	Mauritius.
	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Southampton.
	Penang (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.

The Steamer Penang, for Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
22	City of Carthage (s)	Barnet	Liverpool, Sept 18
	Patna (s)	Stewart	Rangoon, Oct 18.
	Fox Fisherman	Nacoss	Alleppee, Sept 29.
	Brunhilda	Scott	Greenock, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
22 Khiva (s), ...
Edith Warren ...
and a Ship (numbers undistinguishable.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 26.

From Liverpool.

Marina s, 8 cases stout, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

From London.

Lorna s, 15 packages brandy, 2 casks sherry, 8 cases claret, 28 cases champagne, and 2 cases hock, John Catenball and Co; 203 pigs lead, Heptoola Alibhoy and Co; 40 drums linseed oil, S S Narrelwalla; 30 cases champagne, D S Kemp and Co; 1 bale corks, Manockjee Poonjajee and Sons; 1 case ink, Sch Brand[illegible]burg and Co; 18 cases iron safes, Gooculdass Dewjee; 100 barrels pitch, 50 runlets tar, and 12 cases sorry, C. E. Mitchell and Co.

From Genoa.

Arabia s, 200 boxes brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s, 25 cases corks, 65 cases claret, and 25 cases brandy, Pechajee Framjee and Co; 250 boxes brandy and 104 cases corks, Nawrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 15 cases [illegible], 6 cases perfumery and 15 cases wine, A Kunkler and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 26.

For Liverpool.

Passeo s, 5 cases [illegible], Alladin Ruppon; 17 bales wool, Abdoola Mamon; 26 bales wool, Chrussundass Chutterbhooj; 17 bales wool, Nessey Thackersey; 35 bales wool, and 10 bales cotton, Jaitha Varji; 9 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 75 bales cotton, Sewram Narrondass; 43 bales cotton, Heerallall Chunamram; 8 bales cotton, Jaitha Pursotum; 63 bales cotton, Soorujmound Motilall; 35 cwts gall, Dewjee Amursey; 93 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee; 100 bales cotton Korsee Khetsee.

Marina, s, 110 packages wet dates, Ewart Latham and Co; 65 bales wool, Benjee Tuckoorchund; 35 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy; 125 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 30 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmeedass and Co.

For London.

Bokhara s, 4 cases shawls, Moorlidhur Mohonlall; 2 cases shawls, Jeevermull Dulsookroy; 1 box shawl, Hajee Atta Oolla; 1 case chudder and Sind work, Sumilall Lapiperdass; 1 case shawls, Toolseedass Manordass; 1 case shawls, S Goolambusson; 1 case shawls, Purmashudass Juggonath; 6 cases shawls, Sewnathroy, Punalall; 7 cases shawls, Roognathjee Kessowjee; 1 case shawls, Myadass Ramchunder; 1 case shawls, Luckmedass Khimjee.

For New York.

Hope, 3,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 500 bales rags, Farnham and Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s, 385 cwts wheat, Allen Riebe and Co; 26 bales cotton Hurridass Gangjee.

Venitia s, 2,250 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Venetia s, 12 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 60 cwts nux vomica, [illegible]

For Venice.

Venetia, s, 10 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

For Leghorn.

Arabia, s, 8 bales wool and 1 bag coffee, A Bigongiari and Muraglia.

For Genoa.

Arabia, s, 15 bales hides and 3[illegible] bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

For Hongkong.

Adria, s, 2 bags linnet seed and 22 bags sowa seed, Luckmedass Vendravandass and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE result of the annual gun-practice of the Royal Artillery in Bengal is published in general orders, and from this we see that with the 9-pounder rifled guns the E-A Battery, R. H. A., at Morar, heads the list, with a total number of 502 points obtained by ten marksmen. This same battery also made the best practice last year. With the muzzle loading rifled guns the E-F Battery, R. H. A., at Meerut, made the best score of 398. Of the field-batteries armed with smooth-bore guns, C.19 at Bareily heads the list with 500. The Jutogh Battery made a score of 493 with muzzle-loading rifled guns. Of the heavy batteries the best was at Morar, where a score of 494 was obtained; and the Agra Garrison Battery headed the list with 484. The Commander-in-Chief makes the following remarks upon the shooting:—"From an inspection of the practice reports it is evident that in many instances sufficient attention has not been paid to preliminary instruction. Moreover, the rules for carrying on the practice have not been properly attended to, and five batteries have been disqualified on this account. In some instances the practice reports have been very carelessly made out. His Excellency trusts that more attention will be paid to these points in future. The practice of the 40 pounder rifled and of the smooth-bore field-batteries has been generally good."

ARRIVALS—October 24.

Donovan, Surg Major, Army Med Dept, on leave, from Mhow.
Heathcote, Lieut Col, 11th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
McCausland, Lieut, 41st Welsh, to join, from Poona.

October 25.

Park, Lieut, 12th Regt N I, on leave, from Dharwar.
Beresford, Lieut, 83rd Regt on duty, from Deesa.
Jones, Lieut, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.
Sharp, Captain, Madras 16th Regt N I, on furlough, from Madras.
Lyster, Lieut, 28th Regt N I, to join, from Bankipore.

October 26.

Turnbull, Staff Vet Surg, Bengal Vet Dept, on sick leave, from Simla.
Lyons, Lieut Col, General Duty, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—October 26.

Steele, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, retired, to England.
Gordon, Lieut [illegible], Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, to join, to Khair Wara.
Pringle, Surgn Major, Bengal Med Dept, to join, to Mussoorie, N W P.
Bellew, Surgeon Major, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough, to England.
Cranmie, Lieut, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Maitland, Lieut, 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Bell, Lieut, 18th Regt N I, on duty, to Deesa.
Heathcote, Lieut Col, 11th Regt, on leave, to Deesa.
Park, Lieut Col, 12th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Sharp, Captain, Madras 16th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Cox, Lieut Col, Bengal Commst Dept, on Med Cer, to England.
Peat, Captain, Brigade Major Sind Frontier Force, on duty, to Kurrachee.
McCausland, Lieut, 41st Welsh, on duty, to Aden.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.			4 P.M.	
Tuesday	Nov.	3	Tuesday	Dec.	29
,,		17	,,	Jan.	12
,,	Dec.	1	,,		26
,,		15			

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

To Kurrachee.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

Persian Gulf Mails.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf will be weekly instead of fortnightly as at present.

A Mail will be despatched every Friday until further notice. Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LEES—October 24th, at Bandora, Ruth Amelia Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lees.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARPER—October 23rd, at 10, Government Place, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. W. Harper, of a daughter.

URQUHART—October 20th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of A. S. Urquhart, Esq., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1874.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution, dated 27th August last, was issued from the General Department some time back, commenting on a letter from the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, forwarding for the information of Government the Report of Surgeon Major Pinkerton, Superintendent General of Vaccination, on the working of the Vaccine Department throughout this Presidency and Sind for the year 1873-74. The Resolution opens:—"His Excellency in "Council has read this very complete report with "much interest and satisfaction. In almost "every respect it shows a marked improvement "on the preceding year. All the officers have "evidently done their best for the progress of "vaccination in the Presidency, and their efforts "have been attended with success." And then it goes into some details showing the distribution of the Department and the amount of progress that has been attained. From these we gather that for the purposes of supervision there were altogether employed during the year 1 Superintendent General, 9 Superintendents, 30 [illegible] Assistant Superintendents and 15 clerks [illegible], in addition to the supervision [illegible] had the further duty of compil[illegible], otherwise it would appear rath[illegible] [illegible]gant for the proper overlooking of the work of 381 vaccinators, the total number employed. But then, considering the importance of the work these men perform, and how absolutely necessary it is that its quality should be the first desideratum, we think a too close supervision cannot be maintained, and we should therefore think twice before throwing out any suggestions as to its lowering. A total number of 652,223 operations were performed during the year by the Department, and this gives an advance over the preceding year of some 63,866. The best part of this increase falls to the lot of the itinerant establishment, they showing an advance of 61,684, while the smaller portion is distributed between the dispensaries and the army. Taking these figures as correct, and taking into account the amount of close supervision exercised, we cannot but concur with His Excellency in deeming them creditable to the Department. It would appear that something over 25 per mille of the population have passed through the vaccinators' hands during the year. This approximates very closely to the received birth rate, which is indeed very satisfactory when the fact is considered that a good deal of prejudice still exists regarding vaccination, and a benign Government are still of opinion it is not of importance enough to be anything more than a mere matter of *Kooshi*.

Arranging the numbers according to caste, we find that by far the greater portion are Hindoos, viz., 454,915; next in order come the Mussulmans, 114,745; next these the outcastes, 44,874; next the Christians, 3,281; and lastly the Parsees, 1,216. The Superintendent General says he is unable to say whether these figures "bear any close relation to the number of "each caste in the general population"; but adds, that they have shown no material difference for several years back. No doubt, now that the Census Report is published, next year the different proportions the several castes bear in the total population will be available, and then the proportionate popularity of vaccination amongst them will be ascertained. The proportion of the sexes operated on is for 100 persons 52·8 males and 47·2 females. The disparity is said to be greatest in the Island of Bombay, where 55 per cent. of the persons operated on are males. This shows that in Bombay female children are not submitted to the vaccinator with such readiness as male: a fact for which ridiculous prejudice may in some way account. If so submitted they would bear the same proportion they do on the birth rate, and this we find in England is about 106 males for every 100 females. The age at which the operation should be performed is a matter that has been occupying the attention of the Department for some time, but, notwithstanding this, the percentage of infantile operations still ranges rather low, viz. 38 per cent. The Superintendent General, however, thinks that a percentage of 41 would be doing very well, and does not think, with the wide field he has to go over, a vaccinator can possibly reach more than a third of the available children while yet under one year. The percentage of success attained was 94·8, which is an increase on the preceding year of 0·2. This percentage may be considered low in primary operations when the lymph is good and active: but it must be remembered, that in selecting subjects it is quite within the range of possibility for the vaccinators to overlook slight attacks of small-pox in previous years, which may be all sufficient to render the person so affected proof against the action of cow-pox. Such persons should not be shown as primary, but as re-vaccinations, and if this discrimination could be always accurately and faithfully made, we have no doubt the percentage of success would range higher, as then only those carelessly operated on and obnoxious to the disease would be left to fill the unsuccessful columns. The lymph used throughout the Presidency was reported good during the year with the exception of Guzerat, where it was said to have deteriorated somewhat. That used at the Presidency was mostly animal lymph, while that in the other Circles up-country was human being taken from arm to arm. This latter seems to take more readily, as the percentage of success obtained at the Presidency is lower than any other Circle with the exception of Aden. Animal lymph is, however, sometimes very variable in its action, and is generally considered more certain to take if used after one transmission through the human subject. Some English lymph was obtained through the Secretary of State for India, but it does not appear to have done out here very well; a circumstance for which the Superintendent General says he is unable to account.

If we now look at the cost of this amount of work we have so far analysed, we find it amounts, in the aggregate, to Rs. 2,16,076-8-4, and this is distributed in the following manner:—

To Imperial sources	Rs.	1,05,193	11	9
To Municipal do.	do.	15,659	12	7
To Local Fund do.	do.	57,158	0	6
Native Chiefs' contribution	do.	38,059	15	6

Thus it will be seen that about one-half the total expenditure is borne by the Imperial funds, and this is altogether appropriated to the work of supervision and the incidental expenses attendant thereon. The contributions from local sources and Native Chiefs are devoted to the paying of the vaccinators and their peons. The average cost of each successful vaccination, including in the calculation the expenditure under every head, was 6 annas and 2 pies, or some 6 pies less than last year. Government in para. 9 of their Resolution say—"The one unsatisfactory "feature is the comparatively high cost of each "successful vaccination, which on an average "amounts to Rs. 0-6-2, and which is understood "to be considerably higher than that incurred in "any other province in India." In saying this, however, it ought to be remembered that there is a better system of vaccination in this than in any other province, inasmuch as by it nearly 26 per mille of the population are protected, while there is scarcely another province in India where protection is afforded to 20 per mille, and in many the proportion is much less. Again, the rate of wages paid to vaccinators here has to be in advance of that on the other side, because the rate of living is much higher. In fact, peons could not be had here for the rate they quote vaccinators at in the North-West. But let us look towards the West, and we shall find in England each successful vaccination averaging from 3 shillings to 3s. 6d., while here we have the same work performed for 9d. Government need scarcely deplore the large expenditure so long as they have successful vaccinations performed at this rate; and we are of opinion that 8 annas, or a shilling, would still be a reasonable rate to secure the amount of immunity and security from small-pox that at present exist in this Presidency. This disease, however, does not appear to have been altogether stamped out, for we find that some 9,946 deaths are said to have occurred from it. The Superintendent General, however, gives out most distinctly that no reliance whatever is to be placed on these figures, and, considering the source whence they come, a fact we have had to animadvert on before now, we are by no means surprised at the statement. The report contains many matters of departmental detail which we do not find it necessary to notice; but we are glad to observe that our hints to adopt this organization for general sanitary purposes, thrown out some time since, have at length forced themselves on the notice of Government. The commendations made by the Surgeon General on the work of the Department are concurred in by Government, and Dr. Pinkerton well deserves the praises passed on him for his most business-like and eminently practical report.

CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB

BY the courtesy of a correspondent at Gwalior, we are enabled this morning to publish an authentic account of the way in which Nana Sahib was captured, and of the reasons which have led Maharaja Scindia and Colonel Osborne to believe that there can be no doubt about his identity.

It has been ascertained that the man now in custody at Morar, with an officer's guard of the 26th Cameronians to watch over him, came to Gwalior for the Dussera festival of the 20th inst. He had, so far as is known, but one companion, a Pundit from Bareilly. The two men encamped in a suburban garden about a mile from Scindia's palace.

On the night of the 21st inst. these men despatched a letter to a member of Scindia's household who is in the Maharaja's confidence, stating that Nana Peishwa had come to Gwalior and sought help from His Highness. The letter was written in Persian and signed with Nana's usual signature, which can, if necessary, be verified. The dramatic version of the words of the letter, published by the *Delhi Gazette*, is inaccurate. Driven by the wretched state of his circumstances to try some bold stroke, Nana seems to have counted, with entire confidence, on forcing Scindia either to shelter him or to give him money to go away. He knew that all the Mahrattas in the army and the city would sympathize with him, and he imagined that Scindia would not dare to run the risk of seizing him and handing him over to the British Government. At the worst, he probably believed that some stipulation would be made to save his life. But, when he sent the letter to Scindia's palace, the dominant feeling in his mind no doubt was that he could compel the Maharaja to become for a time his accomplice.

He was quickly undeceived. Scindia, as soon as he learnt the news, made his determination to prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him by the British Government. Without waiting to change his dress, he mounted his horse, and rode off with two hundred cavalry to the place indicated in the letter. Having surrounded the house with his troops, he entered and saw a Hindoo *faquir* and the pundit. His Highness asked the *faquir* who he was, on which the man burst out laughing—he, no doubt, did not suppose at the moment that Scindia had come to take him prisoner—and said, "Why, do you mean to say you don't know me? I am Nana Peishwa."

Scindia, it must be remembered, was in former days a great friend of Nana Sahib, whom he visited at Bithoor not long before the mutiny. He did not recognize the man from his appearance; but, to try him, he, after conducting him to the palace, entered into conversation with him; and Nana then recalled what they had talked about long ago, and spoke of the presents they had interchanged, in such a way as to convince the Maharaja that the prisoner he had captured was no other than the infamous Raja of Bithoor.

Colonel Osborne, to whom Scindia had sent word of his intentions before setting out from the palace, then questioned the prisoner, with the results stated below in the communication made to us by Reuter's Agent, and published by us [illegible], yesterday.

The man was perfectly calm and self-possessed; and it is quite untrue to say that he was under the influence of *bhang*. Colonel Osborne was struck with his manner and style of speech, which were certainly not those of an ordinary *byragee*. In describing his travels, he spoke of one place he had visited as "Mucksoosabad;" and, when nobody could tell where that was, he said with an impatient, almost an imperious, air,—"Oh! it is a big town in Bengal, and a Nawab "lives close by." One of the natives present then remarked to Colonel Osborne that the city of Moorshedabad is still called among natives by its former name of Mucksoosabad. It will be observed that the statement he made of the places he visited in succession corresponds on the map with the route he would naturally have taken in coming down from Bhootan to Gwalior without venturing to go near his old place of abode; and what gave a greater air of truthfulness to his narrative was, that he hesitated sometimes, and seemed to be obliged to make an effort in order to recall where he was a number of years ago. In speaking of Assam, he said he went to a station the name of which began with "Gow," upon which Colonel Osborne suggested Gowhatty. These details help to upset the theory that the man is playing a part, or he would have told his tale in a readier and less natural way. Moreover, Colonel Osborne—who was careful to conduct the conversation in Hindustani, in order that the numerous native witnesses present might remember exactly what was said—remarked that the prisoner in speaking used expressions which no beggar would have used.

All that the prisoner said about the crimes with which he is charged was that he had been "in the hands of the mutineers"; and it is quite possible there may be some truth in the suggestion that the leaders of the mutiny were forced by their own followers to commit the barbarities which have made their names infamous. They should have thought of all this, however, before, by raising the standard of rebellion, they made themselves responsible for whatever their followers might do.

It is quite untrue that the prisoner has withdrawn his confession, or has alleged that he made it under the influence of *bhang*. On Thursday the 22nd, Scindia, who had closed the gates of the city the whole night, and was, we may be sure, only too glad to be relieved of the anxious task of keeping such a prisoner, sent Nana Sahib out with an escort to the English cantonment at Morar. Colonel Osborne met the escort about a mile from Morar, but allowed it to remain in charge of the prisoner till it reached the cantonment, where Nana Sahib was made over to the Cameronians. The whole regiment, which suffered heavy loss at Cawnpore and Bithoor, in 1857, turned out to see Nana Sahib brought into camp. When it was proposed to put the prisoner in irons, he refused to sit down to have the irons put on, and stood against a pillar to be manacled; and he then said to the soldiers, "Why do you treat me in "this way? I am only a *faquir*." This is the only remark made by him that can by possibility be construed into a disavowal of the confession he had previously made; and it is obviously of no importance whatever.

As to the opinion ascribed to Dr. Tressider, formerly Civil Surgeon at Cawnpore, that the prisoner is a man not more than 40 years old, it would be difficult for anybody at present to determine what his real age is. Judged by the state of his body, he might be an old man of seventy, for he is miserably emaciated, and there is not only very little flesh on his bones, but hardly any skin on his body. There can be no doubt that he must have undergone extreme privations. When taken, he had no clothing on but a chudder, or sheet, and a cloth round his loins. He wore the usual *byragee's* necklace of beads. Two rupees and a half and some papers of no importance were all the property he possessed. Again, as regards the look of the face, his appearance is greatly changed by the falling in [illegible]ness, the growth of a beard, and the use of hair-dye. Only the features can be unaltered. It is not known that Dr. Tressider ever attended Nana Sahib at Bithoor, and his evidence cannot, therefore, be considered of great value. Nor is it probable that Colonel Mowbray Thomson, who has been summoned to Gwalior, will be able to give a decisive opinion. In his book, *The Story of Cawnpore*, Colonel Thomson does not speak as if he had any very vivid recollection of Nana Sahib. He says:—"I should consider him to be (in 1858) about "36 years old. With greater confidence I can "add, that he is exceedingly corpulent, of sallow "complexion, of middle height, and, like all "Mahrattas, clean shaven on both head and "face." It will not be wonderful if Colonel Thomson does not recognise the prosperous Raja in the broken down *byragee*.

Against anything that may be said by these or other witnesses, we have the testimony of the man himself, who is in his sober senses, as well as of Scindia, who can have no motive for misleading the British Government, and who says distinctly:—"I am sure he is the man; "and, having known him for forty years, I "ought to be as good a judge as any one in "India." We believe Colonel Osborne has summoned from Meerut an English witness, General Colin Troup, who used to go out shooting with Nana Sahib and knew him intimately: and he may be able to confirm Scindia's opinion. But it is desirable that the Government should avoid being in too great a hurry to prove that the prisoner is the right man. Let him be kept in prison till the dye has worn out of his hair, and let his beard be shaved; and then confront him with persons who knew him in former days. There is no need to be so eager not to lose a moment. The only thing to be feared is that the man may find the means of taking poison; but Scindia had him carefully searched before giving him up, and the Cameronians will probably take good care not to let any native approach him. The public may now, we think, on a fair review of the probabilities of the case, rest assured that this time there has been no mistake.

WE are indebted to Colonel Osborne, Officiating Resident at Gwalior, for the following particulars regarding the capture of the Nana Sahib:—

On Wednesday night the Nana wrote to a friend at Court and said he was concealed in the suburbs of Gwalior. Directly Scindia heard this he put himself at the head of 200 cavalry, rode to the place, surrounded it, and personally captured the miscreant.

He immediately sent his Minister and Vakeel to me. At 11 P.M. he turned out all his troops and drew a double cordon round the city, not a soul being allowed to enter or to leave the city.

At 11 P.M. I arrived at the palace and saw Scindia; he told me what he had done, and added—"The Nana is much altered, but I have talked to him and he has told me of conversations we have had together in former years, reminded me of presents I gave him, &c. I can swear it is the Nana, and other natives recognize him."

Colonel Mowbray Thomson has been ordered up by the Government to identify him.

I examined the Nana for about an hour from 1 to 2 A.M. on Thursday. He said in reply to my question asking his name, "I never use my name; I have always been known as the Nana Sahib."

The following is the substance of what he said:—

He is the son of Bajee Rao Peishwa; after the defeat at Cawnpore he remained concealed at a place called Pucknapoor and then at Futtehpoor (Marassee), after that he tried to get into Nepaul, but was not allowed, and he then travelled the jungles to Bhootan, where he remained six or seven years and received, as a religious mendicant, an allowance of Rs. 4 or 5 a month from the Bhootan Rajah. He left Bhootan four or five years ago and went to Assam. He stayed at Debroogurh, Gowhatty, &c., and then went via Dacca and Moorshedabad to the Sumbulpoor Jungle (on the Mahanuddy) through Bond, &c., &c., to Gwalior.

This is all he would say. He makes out that he was five years reaching Bhootan. (Query, Was he not in Nepaul?) He was evidently in Bhootan during the Bhootan war.

I left the palace at 3 A.M. to send the news to Government.

At about 11 a.m. Scindia drove to the Residency and informed me that he was anxious to surrender the Nana to the British Government. I requested him to send him in at once. He gave me a letter to the Viceroy stating what he had done.

At about 2 30 P.M. the Nana arrived under a very large escort. I had arranged with General Bright to have a guard of the 26th Regiment (Cameronians) under an officer in readiness. On his arrival Scindia's escort was relieved and the Europeans received charge of him; he was put in irons and carried in a dooly to the Cameronian quarter-guard, which is under an officer's guard.

I think there is not the slightest doubt as to his identity, for Scindia knew him well. He is dressed as a Bairagee and has grown a long beard, which is at present dyed, and of course is much changed in appearance. His body is miserably thin.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VOLUNTEER TO IDENTIFY THE NANA SAHIB.

YESTERDAY a European named William Patrick Doran, at present an inmate of the Strangers' Home, appeared before Mr. Edginton, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and tendered his services, if Government should require them, to identify the Nana Sahib. Doran produced papers to show that he had served during the mutiny at Cawnpore in H M's 64th Infantry Regiment and in General Havelock's Volunteer Cavalry, and he further said that he was one of the 120 men who were engaged in the spiking of the Gwalior Contingent guns on the 28th November 1857, on which occasion Colonel Stirling, Commandant of H. M.'s 64th Regiment, Captain McRea, Captain Murphy, and Lieutenant McKinnon, and sixty men of the 64th Regiment were killed. Doran, in relating this story to the Deputy Commissioner, appeared to be much affected. All this does not show that he had any knowledge of the Nana Sahib, but he protested his capability of identifying Nana Sahib because he was in sight of him for a whole day on one occasion. He also said that up to six weeks ago he had a likeness of the Nana in his constant possession, but unfortunately he had lost it together with a lot of valuable papers. Doran then commenced to describe the Nana to Mr. Edginton, and described him in a manner which certainly tallied nearly with the official description of the Nana in possession of the police, which we published yesterday morning, and which, perhaps, served the good purpose of refreshing Mr. Doran's memory. Doran further expressed himself willing to become a sort of Nemesis on behalf of outraged humanity, and said he would be only too glad if Government would employ him to inflict the punishment that Her Majesty would award on "the villain Nana Sahib," whether that punishment were to be hanging by the neck or boiling in a caldron of oil! The Deputy Commissioner said there was no doubt that Doran felt towards the Nana Sahib as any man of generous blood would, and promised to bring his application to the notice of the Commissioner of Police. Patrick Doran then said that, as a true-blooded Irishman, he thanked the Deputy Commissioner, and made his exit.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 2nd OCTOBER.

WE are not as a people very rapid in our official transactions. You will recollect that I announced some time since that Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., was to be the new Military Secretary, but it was only on the day before yesterday that the public was, through the medium of the London *Gazette*, made aware that the appointment was actually made, and some of the daily papers have treated the announcement as a piece of acceptable intelligence.

The Duke of Cambridge is in the saddle, and it is my belief that he will not leave it without speaking his mind to some poor fellow whom accident or ill-fortune may bring under his notice. His Royal Highness is, as all who know him well, very irascible, but at the same time is at bottom as tender-hearted as a child. The following anecdote came under my notice, and I can answer for its accuracy. A few years since the Duke was inspecting the troops stationed in one of our large military [illegible]. The ground was all that could be desired for carrying out manœuvres on a large scale, and it was thought that the merest tyro in the art of handling large bodies of men could not have failed to do what was right; but it was ordained otherwise. His Royal Highness suddenly called upon a field officer who had highly distinguished himself before the enemy and had won his spurs on a very bloody field to put his men through certain simple evolutions. Whether the man was flurried by being so unexpectedly called upon to act a conspicuous part or whether he was incompetent, I will not say for certain, but in a very few minutes he contrived to "club" his battalion, and the wrath of the Field Marshal was ludicrously terrible to behold. He galloped up to the luckless Colonel—he brandished his sword at him—he swore at him in such a manner that I began to wonder if the accomplishment of the "army in Flanders" had descended upon us. The affair ended by the delinquent being ordered there and then to leave the ground, to return to his quarters, and there abide the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, and in the meantime he had the mortification to hear that a very junior officer was called out to retrieve the disaster which he had unfortunately created. On the morrow the Duke had not cooled down, and he ordered that the papers of the offender should be sent in without loss of time with a view of his being retired. The affair thus took a very serious turn, when, luckily for the one chiefly concerned, the state of the case was laid before one whose opinion had great weight with the authorities at the Horse Guards. The Duke was convinced that he had committed an error, acknowledged it in the most manly becoming manners, and said, "Let matters be in *statu quo*, and bygones shall be bygones." The Colonel was released from arrest, and in due course of time became a general officer and is now living, enjoying both honour and wealth.

Death is again busy with our old general officers, although, as I have said on a previous occasion, as a rule they appear to live longer than the civilian class. Major General Beaumont, unattached, has departed this life without, however, leaving any very particular record of lengthened or arduous service. The same may perhaps be said of General Montague C. Johnstone, who died a few days since at Baden-Baden. This officer entered the service in the year 1823, when it was the custom for people to say that Bonaparte being dead, the Bourbons being seated on the thrones of France, Spain, and Italy, there would be no war of any consequence for at least fifty years, so that Ensign Johnstone had very little prospect before him of winning laurels and promotion on the "tented field," but he managed to obtain the latter without encumbering himself with the former; in short, he purchased step after step, and the only war services recorded against his name consisted of "Caffre hunting," when the savages of our Cape Colony gave us some little trouble about thirty years ago. As a matter of course, long life being granted to him, he slowly but surely walked up the ladder of promotion, and, owing to his seniority, he was appointed just ten years ago to be Colonel of that distinguished regiment, the 88th or Connaught Rangers, a post placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. General Johnstone was not to blame for his want of good fortune, he would have been too glad if he had been called on to go to China, India, or the Crimea, but he was not wanted, so, like many other high minded capable men, he could only draw his pay and lament that he could in no other way show his devotion to his Queen and country.

Lord Napier of Magdala, if nothing tends to keep him in India, will be in England next April, and, contrary to expectation, General Sir Hope Grant has made no visible sign of his desire to turn his face once more towards the East. This has rather surprised those who know him well, and has equally astonished those who are only acquainted with him by repute; but, as he is fast approaching to that period of life named by the Psalmist when the vigour of man is to depart from him, viz., three score years and ten, he may fairly hesitate before entering the Tropics again; and it is now believed that Lieutenant-General Sir F. P. Haines, K.C.B., now commanding in the Madras Presidency, will relieve Lord Napier of Magdala. Sir Frederick enjoys a very high reputation, he was seriously wounded at Ferozeshah, was through the Crimean War, and is nine years younger than Sir Hope. Nine years may not be deemed much in a boy's or a young man's existence, but when a veteran is about to complete his seventh decade they are of more consequence than he is willing to allow. It is confidently expected that under Sir F. Haines the army of India will lose none of its efficiency, but that it will be maintained on the best footing possible: discipline will be kept up, and the troops will be always impressed with the idea that they should be prepared to meet an enemy when he might be the least expected. As another proof, if anything more was wanting, of the *mere luck* which attends the career of some men in the army, I may mention, without for a moment wishing to institute any invidious comparision, that your Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Staveley, was ushered into the world in the same year that Sir F. Haines was born (1817). Sir Charles joined the army when he was eighteen years of age, in 1835, while Sir Frederick did not obtain his first ensigncy until he was four years older, in 1839, yet Sir Frederick is a Lieutenant-General of 1873 while Sir Charles is only a Major-General of 1867. Some men draw prizes while others who are equally worthy obtain blanks, but no ill-feeling follows: it is the way of the army, and good fellowship prevails.

An Indian regiment, the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, has been returned as having furnished the best shooting party in some late competitive trials with the Martini-Henry rifle. This is a very proud distinction, owing to the number of crack shots engaged in the affair. The Martini rifle is gaining ground, and there is no chance at present of its being replaced in the service by any other arm.

The Prussians are driving a good business in the sale of the weapons they took from the French in the late war. They have just sold to the Shah of Persia some sixty thousand chassepôts, which only two or three years since were the admiration of their original owners and were deemed, even by those who acquired possession of them, to be an improvement on the famous needle-gun, but are now considered to be obsolete in Europe. They will no doubt be regarded with wonder by those who are about to handle them, and the poor Kurds and other refractory hordes will have but a sorry chance when they oppose to the cunningly armed Persian the long lances and rusty matchlocks. I also hear that some disused steel Krupp guns are journeying eastward. Can this be connected with Prussian *versus* Russian policy? If so, it may in the long run save us some little trouble.

Major-General Pikes, C.B., is to have the command of [illegible] Horsford.

By the w[illegible] on Tuesday [illegible] date [illegible] The troops [illegible] at Shorncliffe [illegible] vanced from [illegible] out were [illegible] after a brief [illegible] enemy's flank [illegible] victors. The [illegible] Colonel [illegible] of the Sh[illegible] day [illegible] quently returned [illegible]

Major-General [illegible] Engineers, aft[illegible] vice, has [illegible] promoti[illegible] of the Royal A[illegible] to Bengal [illegible] civilian class [illegible] so the lat[illegible]

The death [illegible] Bombay Army [illegible] him some two [illegible] full of hope [illegible]

The Duke [illegible] on yesterd[illegible] [illegible] monsoon) [illegible] the troops and to [illegible] without paying [illegible] compliment to General Erskine for the manner in which those under his command had turned out for the intended review. His Royal Highness, according to present arrangements, will go to Portsmouth on Monday.

It is generally believed that the Colonelcy of the 88th will go to General Shirley, and that the regiment he now holds will go to General Raymond, an old soldier of great merit, and who up to this time has gone unrewarded.

Her Majesty's troopship Euphrates left Portsmouth last Sunday for Bombay, but as she will be delayed by touching at Gibraltar and Malta for the purpose of landing and receiving troops, the present outgoing mail will no doubt arrive before her.

The following important Circular Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, the 28th of September, 1874, has been issued:—

"With a view of affording advantages in regard to garrison instruction, which has been carried on during the last three years, as well as for turning to account the services of such officers with Staff College certificates who may be available in the several commands, His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief approves General Officers Commanding using their own discretion in selecting officers who may be good draughtsmen and fully conversant with reconnaissance work for the purpose of attaching not more than two at a time to the Quartermaster-General's Department for a period not generally exceeding three months, or at most six months. The duties of these officers will be entirely in the field, and on no account will they be employed in office routine work. Their work will be carried out under the superintendence of an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Staff, forming as they would the Intelligence Branch of the Department. These officers might at present be employed with advantage in assisting to work out the scheme of Home Defence, for which purpose His Royal Highness has approved a Board of Officers, consisting of the heads of departments, being detailed in each command to act under the orders of the General Officer Commanding. The work done in this branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, as also reconnaissance reports of any mere which may be executed by officers undergoing a course of instruction under the Garrison Instructor, will be forwarded periodically from the several commands to the Horse Guards for inspection by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and for the purpose as stated in paragraph 8 of Circular Memorandum issued by the Quartermaster-General on the 27th ult.

"C. H. ELLICE, Quartermaster-General."

As a number of your readers must be deeply interested in the following notice, I send it to you *in extenso*:—

A competitive examination of candidates for first appointments to the Cavalry and Infantry, under the Regulations issued with General Order 35 of 1873, will be held at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, W., on the [illegible] of December, and following days, the first day being devoted to the [illegible] of a Board of [illegible] 140 appointments in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, and 12 commissions in the West India Regiments, to be competed for [illegible] sions will be [illegible] University candidates [illegible] paragraphs 22 and 23 of the [illegible] provided for in [illegible] April, 1874, [illegible] thereon, a certain [illegible] of the successful candidates will be [illegible] to regiments in India, and undergo the course of military instruction in that country prior to promotion to the rank of lieutenant. A limited number will be gazetted to sub-lieutenancies on a general list and be required to join the Royal Military College on the 11th of February, 1875, and, on completion of their course of instruction, will be posted to regiments in which vacancies may at the time exist. The remainder of the successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College as students on the 11th of February, 1875, and will be gazetted to sub-lieutenancies as vacancies occur. Until gazetted they will receive no pay, and will be required to defray the cost of their messing, which, with incidental expenses, will probably amount to 4s. a day. Sub-lieutenants of Militia, duly nominated for transfer to the Line, as have not previously qualified, will be allowed their second opportunity of passing the necessary examination. Candidates wishing to present themselves must comply strictly with Article 13 of the Regulations above quoted, and must send in their applications not later than the 1st of November. If intending competitors wish for any further information relative to the examination, they should apply by letter to the "Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War Office, S. W. The English authors that will form part of this examination are as follows:—Chaucer, Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*; Shakespeare, *Julius Cæsar*; Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*; Johnson's *Lives*, Pope and Swift, Scott, *Rob Roy*; Cowper, *The Task*. The examination in English History will be limited to the period A.D. 1714 to A.D. 1775.

I was right in my anticipations of General Galloway going to the 70th Regiment from the 19th. He has been succeeded in the last by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Hely Ellice, K.C.B.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BILLIMORA, 23rd October.

The heat at this place is tolerable, the thermometer standing at 82 deg. in the shade.

The Dussera festival passed away here with splendour. There was never such a big gathering as on the 20th instant eagerly awaiting the final order of the joshi (priest) to get a handful of leaves of the apti tree, which they suppose the well-known Dusserah rajah hold in high reverence.

The population of this pleasant town was estimated at about 15,000 men in the last Census. The people are commonly rude, though the circumstances of most of them is easy going on account of the fertility of the soil. They betray a gross [illegible] their rulers, their only divinity is the village patel, whom the villagers consider a man endowed with extraordinary talents by nature.

Though the B. B. & C. I. Railway has joined this town with the whole of India, and it has a good harbour, yet it is perfectly unvisited. There is not a single charitable dispensary, nor even a medical man who has passed his examination.

Another grievance of this place is the want of a school. But this want is somewhat supplied by S. B. Baria, an undergraduate of the Bombay University, who opened a private school recently and who has secured the tuition of fifteen boys. If any charitable Sethia extend his hands for the amelioration of the condition of the Billimorias and helps them to education, he will be conferring a great blessing on them.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. C.'s s.s. BOKHARA, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. [illegible] and [illegible] Mrs J Newell, Mr E A Potter, Mr [illegible], Mr [illegible] Houghton, and Mrs E Thorn.

For Brindisi—Mr P M [illegible]

For Venice—Dr and M[illegible]

For Aden—Lieutenant [illegible]

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[illegible]ENCE.

[illegible] 31st October. [illegible] presented [illegible] is concluded [illegible] ore has [illegible] provisions of [illegible]

[illegible] Ann[illegible] [illegible]ell, Serate [illegible]

[illegible] Presidents for Bombay via Suez Canal—Strathclyde.

SERIOUS BREAKS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

THE MAIL TRAIN DELAYED.

The English mail from Madras, which should have arrived in Bombay yesterday, so as to go away by the mail steamer in the afternoon, did not arrive owing to serious breaks near Nundaloor, on the Madras Railway, caused by heavy floods. A telegram received in Bombay stated that there are three large bridges damaged as well as other breaks on the line, and up to yesterday morning the rivers were still impassable.

The Secretary of State for India has, we are told, sanctioned the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Police for Madras on Rs. 750 per month.

We hear from Burmah that a breach-of-promise case will soon be commenced in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, in which the damages are laid at Rs. [illegible],000.

We observe that two carrying agencies have been started at Hyderabad, Deccan. One of them seems to be managed by an ex-Lieutenant Colonel of the Madras Army.

The rainfall at Cherra Poonjee this year, up to the 8th of October, was 483·73 inches, and the harvest, we are told, will be a plentiful one. Throughout Assam generally the crops are also flourishing.

Telegraphic communication between Burdwan and Raneegunge has, we are told, been restored; but the direct line to Madras is interrupted beyond Midnapore. Messages, however, are sent by way of Bombay.

From Mahableshwur we hear very attractive accounts of the weather. In the mornings and evenings the thermometer stands at 60 degrees, and in the middle of the day it does not rise higher than 70 degrees.

A Court-Martial has been held at Secunderabad on a prisoner who, from an upper storey house at Trimulgherry, threw down a vessel of objectionable fluid upon some officers who were sitting talking on the ground outside on the occasion of recent amateur theatricals in the R. A. barracks. The result of the trial is not known yet.

Mr. Subsiah Iyer, the Travancore pleader, whose widow-daughter's marriage a short time ago caused such a fuss, has shown further zeal for the cause of widow marriage by compiling a treatise on the subject in the Tamil language. It is to be hoped that the courageous pleader's arguments will prove more effectual in convincing [illegible] than his example was in giving his daughter in marriage to a man who was willing to take her, even though she was a widow.

The other day, in the course of some remarks on the state of affairs at Baroda, where the Resident did not think it his duty to recognise Luxmeebaee's son as a legitimate offspring of the Gaekwar, we said that the babe was a seven months' child. A correspondent, however, assures us that this is a mistake, as the Gaekwar did not marry Luxmeebaee till May last. This only makes the aspect of affairs more unpleasant, and certainly justifies the position which Colonel Phayre has assumed on behalf of the British Government. Up to the 23rd October Luxmeebaee's child had not been recognised by Government.

We are informed from Baroda that the Gaekwar is very angry with certain of his courtiers who object to dine with Luxmeebaee's father. Mulharrao is determined that the old pointsman shall be recognised, and has made things rather unpleasant for the courtiers in consequence. It is said that a number of noblemen went so far as to intimate that they would not attend the Gaekwar's Dusserah festival, and the Gaekwar had to make it up with them. At present there is comparative peace, but nevertheless the native gentry of Baroda continue to look as much askance at Luxmeebaee's father as the Political Resident does at her son.

The s.s. Undaunted returned to Calcutta on Thursday, having left immediately after the cyclone with a Lightship in tow, which, having placed in position, she proceeded to search along the Eastern coast, and reports having seen nothing but a quantity of wreckage in the Eastern Channel. The Gemini, having visited the first House of Refuge and the mouth of the Subternooky, [illegible] returned to Mud Point, took in coal and has returned to search the other Houses of Refuge. The ship Clytie reports S.S.E. [illegible] French ship dismasted, 55 miles [illegible] Eastern Channel Light. The s.s. Undaunted left again on Saturday morning to search for her.

The Lucknow Times relates that when the down mixed train of the 12th instant from Fyzabad was nearing a station named Malipore, the driver, seeing a woman sitting near the rail, sounded the danger whistle, to which she paid no attention; but, covering her head with her chudder, threw herself deliberately lengthwise on the rail. The driver, seeing which, applied the brake and did his best to pull up, but to no purpose, the cow-catcher of the engine caught the poor creature on the left arm, frightfully mutilating it and fracturing the skull. She was picked up and taken into Jounpore city hospital, where she died soon after from loss of blood. It appears that the unfortunate woman, who was barely 18 years of age, had a quarrel previous to this with her husband, and told him she would destroy herself. The husband states his wife was of unsound mind.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate of Midnapore, writes to the Englishman as follows on the subject of the late Cyclone:—The loss of life in the Midnapore district, the whole length of which, from south to north, the storm traversed, will, I fear, exceed 1,000, and the ruin of house-property is immense. It is hoped that only the more exposed crops will have suffered. The later rice crops, where inundated, may not improve, and even somewhat, as it was generally [illegible] would have suffered had the October rainfall been scanty. Had the storm come up with the tide, the whole of Hidgelee would, I fear, have been overwhelmed—but providentially its coincidence with low water enabled the sea-dyke to keep out the storm-wave which, nevertheless, penetrated up the khals, bursting minor embankments, and doing some mischief to the crops.

The Travancore correspondent of the Madras Times writes as follows:—The Resident, Mr. Ballard, has returned from three months' leave in Europe to his happy hunting grounds here, and very characteristically took charge of the affairs of State out of the Acting Resident's (Major Bloomfield's) hands, they say, by "wiring" to him from the Railway Telegraph Office at Shoranoor, the very instant that he arrived within the limits of the country. But it was really, I believe, from Trichoor, in Travancore territory, that he took charge. Major Bloomfield has been very popular—more popular than any of his predecessors in the office—and has endeavoured to keep moving in the right direction with some success—a success at the particulars of which I may by and bye draw attention. He leaves [illegible] to the regret of many, and with the earnest wish [illegible] may soon return to power in these parts.

The Spectator:—The newspapers have continued to appear during the week, but they have not contained news, unless letters on Indian Archæology, the reports of meetings of Associated Chambers of Commerce, evidence about the Thorpe accident, reiterated for the fourth time, and ecclesiastical mares'-nests concerning Electors of Saxony who have been buried for hundreds of years, can be properly so termed. There has been a Congress in Belgium, which must surely be generic rather than specific in its character, its title seeming to imply that it is its mission to classify the subjects of all the other thousand Congresses of our age, and reduce the mighty maze to something like a plan. It is called "The International Yarn Congress." It met at Brussels on Tuesday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs being chosen honorary president, and its object is said to be to establish a "uniform system of numbering and classifying yarns,"—surely a very requisite, but also a very difficult task. The yarns of the different sorts of Congresses, though all of them too long, are so different in kind as to make satisfactory classification a very hard task. Perhaps the yarns of the International Congress of Peace and Fraternity are the longest and thinnest, those of the International Working-men's Association the harshest and brittlest, and those of the International Statisticians the driest and fuzziest; but it would puzzle the wisest of men to classify such yarns as those of the International Postal Congress, the International Congress for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the International Congress of Orientalists, the International Congress of Meteorologists, and a hundred others. We hope, however, that the Congress for Classifying Yarns will not add to its own difficult work by also spinning them.

The Spectator:—Lord Dufferin's very remarkable speech at Toronto is distinguished not only by an eloquence of singular brilliancy and compass, but by the racy good sense of its statesmanship, its humour, both subtle and homely, and its earnest and lofty imperial spirit; while, at the same time, it is spoken throughout in the tone of one who is not only the Viceroy of England, but the chief of the government of a new nation. The War of the Secession did indeed make "a new nation," but it was north of the Lakes, and not south of the line of Mason and Dixon; and within a few years the Canadian will be as distinct an American type as the Yankee or the Mexican,—perhaps not the least attractive, accomplished, and trustworthy type of the three. We do not remember to have met with anything finer in its way than the vein of graceful banter on the American spirit of annexation which runs through the speech, and which adds by contrast a peculiar force to the noble sentences, so full of dignity and pathos, in which Lord Dufferin bears witness to the loyalty of the Colonists and the Red man. Dignity and pathos are again followed without a break of harmony by passages of actual comicality, like the one in which he refers to the discussion on boardship when he was going to Canada, and the case of the man who had "the misfortune to have too many children." "Being called upon in my turn to address the company, I alluded to this phrase, which had grated harshly on my ears, and remarked that perhaps no better idea could be given of the differences between the old country and their new home than by the fact that whereas in England a struggling man might be overweighted in the battle of life by a numerous family, in the land to which they were going a man could scarcely have too many children. Upon which I was greeted with an approving thump on the back by a stalwart young emigrant, who cried out, 'Right you are, Sir! That's what I've been telling Emily'." In every line Lord Dufferin gives proof of the long-transmitted and versatile genius of him "who ran through each mood of the lyre and was master of all." Why did not Mr. Gladstone send him to Ireland, instead of Canada?

THE POOJAH NAUTCHES AT CALCUTTA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 22nd October.

For the last few days "all Bengal has been full of excitement and joy." So writes a native journal, in a fit of enthusiasm over the Doorga Poojah festival. No doubt, to Young Bengal, the occasion is one of great national enjoyment, for it brings about the interchange of friendships, domestic ties are strengthened by the common sympathies of the moment, and general happiness and good-will seem to reign among the people. And it would not, perhaps, be going too far to say that a portion of this same "excitement and joy" is extended to other sections of the community. The hard-worked European, for instance, looks forward to this time of general festivity with feelings somewhat akin to those with which a way-worn traveller regards his approach to the inn in which he is assured that he will find rest and refreshment, and he is therefore not naturally disinclined to look upon the whole Hindoo nation, their festivities, and the traditions and customs with which they are associated, with the most absolute impartiality, if not with a most uncommon friendliness. The charms of the Dusserah are held innocent and sacred by the Hindoo, and if the European cannot exactly regard them in the same light, he will at least hold them in high estimation so long as he has the leisure and the opportunity to do so. So thought we the other morning on being obligingly informed that we might absent ourselves from business during the days of the Doorga Poojah, and when the red-liveried minion of a certain well-known Calcutta Raja placed in our hands a card which politely requested "the honour of our company at nautches" to be held at his residence during three successive nights. As the different nautches, and they are many, which take place at this season are more or less conducted upon a uniform plan, a description of one would probably suffice for all, and as you do not seem to have anything bearing a close resemblance to them in Bombay, a brief notice of the festival at which we were so particularly requested to honour the Raja referred to with our company, may not be unacceptable to your readers. Generally speaking, the houses in which these nautches are held are situated somewhere on the confines of Calcutta. You order your gharry, approaching midnight, and soon find yourself in a maze of wriggling broken-backed streets and alleys that seem to lead nowhere and everywhere; you pass along under high crumbling brick walls and ricketty tumble-down dwellings, characteristically frescoed with innumerable discs of animal dung placed there by the inhabitants to dry; you suddenly find yourself traversing small colonies of huts thrown together in every conceivable shape and position; if you are not sleepy you can watch the tide of human life passing to and fro, for on this particular night the streets and bye-ways are thronged by multitudes more or less on pleasure bent, and if you do not absolutely fail before you reach your destination, you will probably be rewarded by the sudden and unexpected appearance of a vaguely designed, but brilliant, illumination at the extremity of a very long lane blocked up with vehicles of every description, from the third class hackney to the fashionable brougham, and with crowds of clamouring natives and noisier custodians of the public peace. This, then, was the scene of festivity at which we arrived, and it was with a feeling approaching to satisfaction that we pushed our way through the sweltering crowds that filled the street and approached the ceremonial portals at which the guests were received—by the Raja, or any of his friends? no; by a European police man! This, however, was a point of etiquette, upon which we did not presume to be particular, and so we passed along through a dreary passage, like the entrance to the pit of a London theatre, and soon found ourselves in an extensive courtyard or hall. Here the scene that presented itself was at once novel and surprising. The large courtyard, which was capable of accommodating three or four thousand people, was roofed in with canvas [illegible] for the occasion. Three or four hundred people had already assembled, a few of whom were accommodated with seats, the rest standing, all gazing with apparent enjoyment at the performance of the old threadbare pantomime, in which the Pantaloon endeavours to remove the defunct body of the clown on a shutter. Our first feeling on entering the place was one of disappointment: it was our last on leaving it. There was little order or regularity in the proceeding; it resembled, in fact, nothing so much as a cock-fight, which a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, respectable natives, and the lower and lowest orders of both classes might, through some unaccountable circumstance, have assembled to witness. We wanted very much to convey to the Raja, whose kindly intentions by the way we never for an instant doubted, how deeply we felt the honour of being allowed to participate in an entertainment at once so elevating and instructive; but our natural modesty, coupled with the difficulty of forcing a passage through successive layers of native humanity, steamy and greasy, and other impediments of a scarcely less offensive description, prevented the accomplishment of an otherwise creditable resolution. So far as the actual nautch was concerned there seemed to be very little of it. The courtyard was occupied during the night by acrobats of an inferior class, who timed their performances to the inharmonious sounds produced by two or three brass instruments and a fiddle, while upstairs, in a small well furnished sitting room, nautch girls of anything but prepossessing appearance sang and danced at intervals to small audiences. The refreshments were of a character with the entertainment.

On the opposite side of the same street, however, there was a second courtyard, to which admission was obtained by ticket, and in which matters seemed to be arranged with somewhat more taste and regard for the accommodation of visitors. The lower portion of the enclosure was fairly lighted with candelabra, there were almost enough seats to accommodate half of the visitors present, the floor was nicely clothed, and there was some attempt at decoration. The chief attraction here seemed to be the native drama. A small temporary stage was erected against the western wall of the building, before which a drop scene of no contemptible merit hung. One of the drawbacks to this portion of the entertainment was the inconveniently long time that people were kept waiting for the curtain to rise. When the curtain was about to be drawn a number of native gentlemen with gold-laced caps and awe-inspiring turbans had their chairs placed immediately in front of those occupied by the European ladies and gentlemen in the first row, but when the curtain was drawn, and something like an apparition with a dirty rag over its head was observed to move about mysteriously on its haunches to slow music, there was a general movement on the part of the native portion of the audience towards the footlights, where they remained till the close of the act, which lasted no longer than a few minutes. The next act came on two hours later, and consisted of a fierce combat with swords, which gave rise to considerable excitement among the native audience. I should have mentioned that the courtyard also contained a long gallery running east, west, and south of the building, which was illuminated by the "dim religious light" of numerous oil lamps placed equi-distantly along the walls, and whose half-opened venetian shutters indicated the presence of more than one fair lady of the lordly mansion. In a long rectangular room, sparsely provided with couches and chairs, behind the south gallery, the nautches were held. Here successive nautch girls came and went with the half hours, each apparently singing the same love song, accompanied by the same, at times graceful, evolutions. We had hitherto always professed an unlimited confidence in the beauty of the ladies associated with the nautch; we should have, indeed, regarded it as an unpardonable want of appreciation in the man who had ventured to assert aught to the contrary; but we were bound on this occasion reluctantly to admit that, with a solitary exception, the picturesque maidens who, from time to time, relieved each other from the labours of the song and the dance were sadly wanting in comeliness. The exception was certainly a most marked one. Luxmeebai—we called her by that name, because it seemed to be associated with beauty—was a diamond of the first water, a pearl among pearls, a Prima Donna of Nautch Girls, however lovely and accomplished. Her face was of the classical type—faultless; her eyes large, lustrous, and expressive; her action queenly and graceful; her voice clear and silvery;

> "But her essences turn'd the live air sick,
> And barbarous opulence jewel-thick
> Sunn'd itself on her breast and her hands."

She was, however, the centre of attraction for the time being.

However imperfect, this is a faithful, unexaggerated outline of the nautches we had the pleasure to witness this season. Other entertainments of a like character were spoken of as being conducted with a princely extravagance, scarcely credible; the general desire of those who give entertainments of the kind seems to be to earn for themselves a character for extravagant hospitality. How far their wishes are realized it would be difficult to say; but it may be assumed that the nautches on this side of India, regarded in the light of either public or private entertainments of a general character, are undoubted failures.

Mr. AHMEDBHOY HUBBIBHOY'S EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read the letter of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibboy, published in your issue of this morning, and as one of the promoters of the requisition to the Board of Directors of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company for the removal of Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, I think it right to state that Mr. Ahmedbhoy's name would have been included in the document, but for the belief that the shareholders had not the power to remove him until the expiration of the period of his holding office as a director. The mistake has arisen from the clause giving such power to the shareholders being inserted in the articles of association under the head of "Proceedings of Directors," and not under the proper heading, "Disqualification of Directors" where the circumstances under which "the office of a director shall be vacated" are fully described.

It is, however, not too late to remedy the oversight, but, as Mr. Ahmedbhoy now wishes to clear himself of the imputation under which he is placed, it would be but fair that he should be allowed full opportunity of doing so before anything is done to induce the shareholders of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company to move in the matter. We should therefore for a reasonable time in order to afford Mr. Ahmedbhoy an opportunity to clear himself through the means of the Appeal Court or by representation to the learned Judge who delivered judgment in the East India Bank case.—I am, &c.,

[illegible] SHAPOORJEE.

Graham's Buildings, 26th Oct.

MAJOR MAYNE ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am very much obliged to your correspondent for having taken so much trouble in his letter of the 5th instant to set me right; unfortunately, from my ignorance of the higher mathematics, I cannot follow him closely [illegible] that he thoroughly understands what he is writing about, which is more than I can say for myself. Indeed, I should not have presumed thus to rush into print, had I not felt that no time was to be lost if it was worth anything; and I am the more inclined to confess my rashness now, from having been told a day or two ago, by an experienced astronomer, that my ideas are of no use; that it is manifest that I know nothing of theoretical optics, and that I have misunderstood the bearings of the passages I have quoted.

In the face of this opinion (albeit I have never laid claim to such knowledge) and of your correspondent's mathematical demonstration regarding focus (by the way he adopts the old value of the Sun's distance, now generally discarded), which I will grant to be perfectly correct for the formation of the image within the tube of the telescope, I should be foolish were I to attempt [illegible], especially as I have here to admit that your correspondent is quite right about the adjustment of the telescope on a fixed star giving a clear definition (perhaps the best) of the planets; I was, no doubt, misled, from not having used the telescope for two years, by mistaking the recollection of different adjustments having been required for eye-pieces of different power for adjustment of the same eye-piece for different objects.

Score one to your correspondent.

But, having taken the plunge, I must make the best I can of it, and as I have not the logically trained mind, for which I give your correspondent full credit, I must ask him to think of me as seeking information, rather than as an opponent in the lists.

I am afraid that I have not yet explained myself clearly enough to save being misunderstood, and will try briefly to state the meaning of my plan. The reception of the Sun's image on a screen is a process that takes place outside the telescope, when the rays of sunlight commence to expand the moment they leave the aperture of the eye-piece, spreading out in a cone shape to any distance you like. My proposal is to arrest them on a spherical instead of a flat surface, so that the screen which receives them a little way off, instead of the observer's eye, at the eye-piece, should, like the retina of the eye, be spherical and not flat.

Is not the roundness of the appearance of the Sun and Moon, and the larger planets when viewed through the telescope, due partly, and perhaps chiefly, to the sphericity of the retina? If so, is not this a proof that the rays of unequal length find there a perfect representation each accordingly to its relative length?

My saying in my letter of the 28th ultimo that this theory (though I ought not to have used so ambitious a term) had been partially corroborated, is because I understand the reference in Nature to allude to daguerreotype photographic experiments made by M.M. Wolf and André on the Sun itself, and not, as implied by your correspondent in his letter of the 7th October, on terrestrial objects; I think he is rather hard on me in the ingenious way in which he has worded what he calls my propositions. I never said, or intended to say, that the idea of the cone of the planet's shadow, accounting for the black drops, had been partially corroborated. I quoted the experiments as having been made on the formation of the black drop to connect them with the following assertion that curvature of field could be corrected by the employment of plates whose surfaces are portions of spheres. By curvature of field, I understand the Sun's spherical shape to be alluded to, and not the curvature of field of ordinary photography.

I am sure that in the matter of the black drop your correspondent has misunderstood me, and that not through any fault of mine. I do not mean the black spot or disc caused by the unilluminated side of the planet's body being visible on the Sun's disc during the whole of the transit, but the unexplained phenomenon at ingress and egress which is described in Chambers's Astronomy, pp. 218-19, as follows:—

"Some phenomena were seen in connexion with these transits (1761-69) which require a passing notice. It was remarked on both occasions, and by numerous observers, that the interior contact of the planet with the Sun did not take place regularly at the ingress, but the planet appeared for a short time after it had passed upon the disc of the Sun to be attached to the Sun's limb by a dark ligament; a similar phenomenon was noticed at the egress. It was also found that even after the planet had got wholly clear of the Sun's limb it did not acquire circularity for several seconds. [illegible] to the irradiation was the cause of these phenomena, and this is doubtless the true explanation."

The woodcut accompanying this description shows the planet in a pear or peg-top shape, the apex coincident with the edge of the Sun, the planet being, as well as I can judge, a little more than its own semi-diameter within the Sun's disc.

Now let me trespass on your space and your correspondent's patience a little further by an extract from the Astronomer Royal's description of the total eclipse of the Sun of 18th July 1860, written from [illegible] in the north of Spain:—

"In my anxiety to lose nothing at the telescope, I did not see the approach of the dark shadow through the air; but, from what I afterwards saw of its retreat, I am sure it must have been very awful."—G. F. Chambers's Descriptive Astronomy, p. 192.

This speaks of the shadow of the Moon visible in the air as a fact! Would not an observer, placed at the Sun during such eclipse, also have seen the cone of the Moon's shadow projected on the Earth's atmosphere, and illuminated surface, for a short time after first contact, and for a short time before last contact, as the Moon moved into and out of the plane of vision?

The following extract, a continuation of the first, hints at an atmosphere round Venus, a supposition which, I read, is now generally accepted:—"It was remarked by several observers of the Transits of 1761 and 1769, that both at the ingress and egress the portion of the limb of the planet, which was not then projected on the Sun, was rendered perceptible on account of a faint ring of light which surrounded it. More than one observer noticed a ring round Venus, when it was entirely within the disc of the Sun, similar, it would seem, to that which has been seen to surround Mercury when in the same situation . . . . . . A comparison of the different accounts seems to show that the above described rings are not identical, but no sufficient explanation has been offered to account for either, though the later has been supposed to indicate the existence of an atmosphere around the planet."

Similarly to our imaginary observation of the Solar Eclipse from the Sun (or any distant position behind the Moon), why should we not see Venus' shadow at the beginning and end of the Transit projected on to her atmosphere, and on to the Sun's chromosphere behind it, as its cone sweeps towards and away from the plane of vision? In this case the shadow is between us and the object causing it, and the planet is in darkness, while in the hypothetical illustration the cone of the shadow is beyond the Moon, which is in full sunlight; but I do not think this difference would affect the question of visibility of the shadow.

I should like to ask your correspondent one or two more questions regarding shadow, which I am inclined to think is a subject that still offers a wide field for scientific research; but this letter is too long already, and I am afraid that as it is he will think me very perverse and obstinate, especially when I tell him, as I feel bound to, that the astronomer whose opinion I have quoted above, and who is quite competent to decide, says about the black drop, that improvement in telescopes will doubtless render it less conspicuous, but that he does not believe in its entire removal, as it has its origin in causes which cannot be removed.

In spite of this I shall be very anxious to learn the results of the Transit observations; and your correspondent may rest assured that I will let him know, with your permission, through your columns, any opinion that may be passed in Nature on my ideas. The bold heading you have given to this correspondence might induce some unwary non-reader to imagine that I lay claim to be considered an authority in these matters; but I have no fear of any one who may have taken the trouble of reading my effusions, and thinking so! Hoping to hear again from your correspondent, believe me, yours faithfully,

ASHTON MAYNE.

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OUR ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since Dr. Blaney, who is an earnest and practical worker, has raised the question about the disadvantages of using sandstone to bind our road metal, we may hope that the question will be brought to a conclusive termination.

The question was discussed some time since in your columns, and Mr Pedder, as is his wont, evinced warm interest in it, and, by experiment, [illegible] out a result which he considered conclusive [illegible] the use of sandstone. I do not know [illegible] ment was worth, [illegible] any one in favour [illegible] always make a road without it which [illegible] favourably for sandstone, and I maintain that such was the experimental piece of road, while I by no means wish to suggest that such was the intention of those who made it.

If Dr Blaney would select any half mile of road that wants thoroughly renewing, and the Commissioner would take care that the road was thoroughly picked up to a proper depth, and all the other points that were dwelt on in the former discussion duly observed and acted up to, we should have a piece of road superior to any in Bombay, and the lungs and eyes of Dr Blaney's patients would acknowledge the advantage.

I need not turn up the former correspondence to reproduce the arguments used, and which to my mind were conclusively in favour of no sandstone.

If roads can be made here, as in other parts of the world, without sandstone, then the dust, so troublesome to the eyes and so injurious to the lungs, and therefore to the human system generally, can be reduced by perhaps about 95 per cent; and it is worse than folly not to relieve the public of such an infliction. The dust other than from the roads would be all but inappreciable.

Let those who maintain that sandstone is necessary show the different conditions between Bombay and other parts of the world where it is not necessary.

OATS.

A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We have all read of, and have ourselves, perhaps occasionally, engaged in the pastime of, what is called, "Roasting a fool," and a very good joke no doubt it is; but I was a witness, a few evenings ago, to a piece of knavery which I cannot describe better than by calling it "chizzeling a verdant Moslem by a party of card-playing Parsees," and which the "victim" of the joke must, I doubt not, regard as anything but a good joke. The facts are these. My friends, Pestonjee Cowasjee, and Co., were, after their fashion, wiling away the evening hours at a game of cards at their usual haunt on the green, when they were accosted by an itinerant Mussulman "ice vendor," who enquired if they wished to purchase ice. "No," was the answer, "not from you: if you were a Parsee we'd buy." Away went "Azim," rather discontented; but he'd not gone far when he fell in with a "Fireworshipper" whose filthy clothes argued a dislike on his part to the use of soap and water, or a difference with his dhobie.

Forthwith "Azim" stopped him, and gave him to understand how matters stood in regard to his disposal of the commodity he carried with his co-religionists, and proposed that he, the Parsee, should himself vend the ice as his own, receiving a certain commission for his trouble.

The proposal was accepted instanter, but to effect this desirable end it was thought by "Azim" expedient that he should make himself scarce for a while, and, after making over his basket with scales and weights to his accommodating friend, he disappeared. The Parsee then went his rounds, and in a very short while disposed of all the ice, but, apparently having but hazy notions of the principle of "meum and tuum," he, instead of awaiting the return of his Moslem friend, walked off with his gains, and with it the basket, weights and all. Fancy the astonishment, the rage, the despair of "Azim," when upon his return he found his friend non est and nothing forthcoming! Appealing to me he descanted in bitter terms upon his friend's treachery, whereupon I solaced him with the "moral maxim," never again trust a wily [illegible]

ZOROASTRIAN.

BOMBAY.

Assault.—Ebrahim Futta Mahomed was yesterday fined Rs. [illegible] by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting a woman.

Fire.—A small quantity of cotton in one of the shops at Pinjar Cully caught fire on Sunday evening last, but fortunately before it had time to spread was extinguished by the neighbours. The damage is merely nominal.

A Dishonest Servant.—Dinshaw Furdoonjee, residing on the Kalbadavie Road, reported to the police that a servant of his named Luximon had absconded, taking with him a silver watch and sundry other articles. A search is being made for the accused.

The House of Correction.—There were in all 385 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 120 were under sentences from the High Court, 205 from the Magistrates of Police, 31 from Military Courts Martial, and 24 vagrants. Of the prisoners 328 were natives, and the remaining 66 Europeans, including vagrants.

Refractory Seamen.—John Stiffin and two other European seamen, of the British ship Marian Moore, were charged yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, with refusing to do duty on board the said ship, of which they are articled seamen. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

A Breach of the Liquor Licence.—Cursetjee Burjorjee, a wholesale liquor shopkeeper, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Austin, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with a breach of the second condition of his liquor licence, by selling less than one dozen quart bottles between sunset and sunrise. On pleading guilty to the charge, he was fined Rs. 15.

A Warning to Hack Shigram Drivers.—Bhicoojee Ramjee, a shigram driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, on being adjudged guilty of violating the first condition of his licence as attendant of a public conveyance, by not wearing his badge when in charge of his conveyance.—Noor Mahomed Shaik Ohond, another driver, was also fined Rs. 3 by the same magistrate, yesterday, for a similar offence.

Perjury.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the Senior Magistrate was engaged in the forenoon hearing the case of Merwanjee Cowasjee Shroff, versus Shapoorjee Sorabjee Maistry, in which the defendant stood charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, under sections 191 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and with dishonestly making a false claim in a court of justice under section 209 of the said Code. The magistrate re-examined the complainant at some length, and adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 2nd proximo, the defendant being held to bail. Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee appeared for the prosecution.

The Steamship Surat.—This vessel, the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which has during the past year been considerably lengthened and otherwise adapted to the mercantile requirements of the present day, and now forms one of the finest of the company's extensive fleet, was tried at the measured mile in Stokes-Bay on Saturday month before resuming her position in the mail service with the East. The alterations have been effected by her original builders, Messrs. Day, Summers, and Co., of the Northam Ironworks at Southampton, by whom the ship was cut in two in the west graving dock and lengthened 10ft. 4 in. Her original horizontal engines have been superseded by compound engines of 550 nominal horse-power, capable of indicating 2,200 horse-power, and calculated to drive her at a speed of 13½ knots per hour. The cylinders are 48 and 96 inches in diameter respectively, with 4ft 6in. stroke, and she is propelled by one of Griffiths's three-bladed screws, 18ft in diameter, and with a pitch of 22ft. The present dimensions of the vessel are—Length between perpendiculars, 356 ft. 6in.; breadth of beam, 41ft. 6in.; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 30ft. 3in.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 3,937, and gross, 3,141 tons. She is elegantly fitted throughout with every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. At the trial on Saturday with an average pressure of 61lb. of steam, vacuum 24½ inches, and 64½ revolutions of engines per minute, the vessel attained a mean speed of 12·247 knots per hour, which would have been considerably higher had the ship been in better trim, she having only 700 tons dead weight on board, and the fans of the screw working eight or nine inches out of the water. Her draught was 15ft. 6in. forward and 17ft. 11in. aft. Owing to the recent alteration, the Surat is now capable of carrying over 800 tons of cargo more than before on the same draught of water, and it is fully expected that she will regularly make 13 knots per hour at sea on a daily consumption of 28 tons of coal. The Surat, which is under the command of Captain G. C. Burne, left for London immediately after Saturday's trial to take in cargo, and she leaves Southampton on Thursday, the 3rd proximo, with the heavy India and China mails.

INDIAN NEWS.

Released Convicts.—The ever increasing number of released convicts is looked upon with alarm. It is believed that there are upwards of 10,000 such persons in Oudh. There are but very few of the whole number who would have the slightest hesitation in committing crime whenever there is any opportunity of doing so. The prospect for the police in this respect does not appear to be very hopeful. Constant watching is required to prevent these men from doing mischief. When once, however, the police knows the names and haunts of the bad characters, there ought to be no difficulty in exercising some sort of surveillance over them. The old practice of the village watchman, on his nightly rounds, ascertaining if such characters were in their houses, does not seem to be so very bad after all.—Lucknow Times.

The Durga Puja Festival.—This Hindu festival was brought to a close on Tuesday evening by the consigning of the goddess Durga to the river. To witness this ceremony, immense crowds of people of every class took up their position on the principal ghats and on the jetties; but the Hughli bridge was the great centre of attraction, and was, from an early hour in the afternoon to a late hour at night, densely thronged with conveyances of every description. The Strand-road on either side of the approaches to the bridge was, for a long distance, blocked with carriages, which, though destined for a drive over the bridge, had to return at a late hour of the night in consequence of the immense traffic thereon. The nautches at the Shova-bazaar Rajbari were a great success, and were witnessed by an immense crowd of visitors of every class, Sir Jung Bahadur honouring the occasion with his presence; but Edward's circus did not seem to be appreciated, judging from the hisses that greeted the performers.—Englishman.

A Meeting at Bangalore.—A meeting of "the domiciled Europeans and the East Indian community of Mysore" was held at the Maharajah's Schools on Saturday the 10th instant, Mr. J. Dunning in the chair. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman and by Messrs. J. Lacey, J. W. Hayes, junior, J. Evers, Cress and Rehling. Mr. Lacey defined the term "domiciled European" to be Europeans and their descendants of pure blood permanently located in the country, and the term East Indian to include all those of mixed descent. He said he thought that the use of one term, viz., that of Anglo-Indian to include both these classes, would be better and more suggestive. He urged the Anglo-Indian community to be united and to depend upon themselves. He begged their forgiveness for mentioning one thing, but it was that to which they must attribute in a great measure their depressed condition, and that was their extravagance as a body. He was glad to say that there was not so much extravagance in Mysore as elsewhere. He next adverted to the bringing up of poor East Indian females. He drew attention to the fact that while a Moodelier, on the receipt of 50 rupees a month was a very respectable person, respectable in dress and in home, the East Indian on 50 rupees could hardly support himself—one of the reasons no doubt was that the Moodeliar's wife cooked the food and swept the house and attended to all the household concerns, whereas the East Indian's wife had to keep one or more servants. In England the wife of a man in a similar condition would do all the work of the house, and why should not an East Indian woman do the same in this country?—Bangalore Spectator and Herald.

Highway Robbery by a Police Constable.—At the Town Police Court, on Friday before Mr. Campbell, a police constable named Lalamesh, of the C Division, was charged by Inspector Titness with committing highway robbery by night. It appears that a few nights ago while a native man and woman were counting some money near Moll Khan's Gardens, the prisoner went up to them and accused them of disorderly behaviour in a public street. The [illegible] remonstrated with the constable but the latter was determined to take them into custody and accordingly arrested them. On their way to the police station the prisoner forcibly took the handkerchief from the native man and abstracted 8 Rupees, which was tied to it. The constable next handed over the money to a bazaarman for safe custody, and marched the parties off to the station house. As soon as they reached the station a complaint was preferred against the constable and on the circumstance being brought to the notice of Inspector Titness that officer instituted an inquiry and brought the defendant up. The bazaarman was brought forward and he swore to the fact of the prisoner having given him seven rupees on the night in question. The prisoner in defence first denied the charge but subsequently said that if he had been guilty of the offence, his comrade, Constable Abdool Ryman, was equally guilty, as he was on duty with him that night. Abdool Ryman was next called and in denying the accusation, he added, that the prisoner was the man "who committed the offence and gave a description of the transaction. From the defaulters sheet, it appeared that prisoner had been punished on various occasions by the Commissioner of Police for sundry departmental offences. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to six months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of 42 rupees; a sum equivalent to six months' pay. In default of payment he is to undergo further imprisonment for the space of two months.—Madras Athenæum.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Basti, 17th October.—No rain. Late rice of first-rate promise. Rabi sowings continue. Sporadic cholera as before. State relief at an end.

Gorakhpur, 21st October.—No rain. Prospects unchanged. Rabi sowings continue. Cholera somewhat abated in north, but increasing in south.

Ghazipur, 21st October.—No rain. Weather good. Crops flourishing.

Mirzapur, 19th October.—No rain. Late kharif prospects excellent. Rabi sowings continue.

Benares, 21st October.—No rain. Kharif harvest and rabi ploughing continue.

Azamgarh, 16th October.—No rain. Prospects good. Rabi sowings begun.

Jaunpur, 18th October.—Two tenths of rain in Machlishahr. Harvest prospects most promising. Rabi sowings continue.

Allahabad, 21st October.—Everything going on satisfactorily.

Banda, 17th October.—No rain. All poorhouses closed. Kharif excellent.

Hamirpur, 19th October.—No rain. Kharif good. Rabi ploughing and sowing continue.

Jalaun, 17th October.—No rain. Prospects good. Rabi ploughing and sowing continue.

Jhansi, 21st October.—Kharif excellent; jowar harvest begun; rabi sowings continue.

Cawnpore, 21st October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Farukhabad, 21st October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Agra, 21st October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Muttra.—Report not received.

Aligarh, 21st October.—No rain.

Meerut, 21st October.—No rain. Rabi sowings continue.

Saharanpur, 21st October.—No rain. Prospects good.

Bijnor, 19th October.—No rain. Kharif harvest and rabi sowings continue.

Moradabad, 21st October—No rain. Crops as before.

Bareilly, 21st October—No rain. Sowings continue.

THE CYCLONE IN BENGAL.

LOSS OF THE "EVENING STAR."

(Indian Daily News.)

The following are the depositions of one of the men and the gunner of the ship Evening Star that was wrecked in the late cyclone.

Haujee Hossian, native of the Laccadive Islands. I was a sookannie on board the ship Evening Star, Captain Wales. We left Calcutta in tow of a tug on Wednesday morning, and anchored at Saugor at 6 P. M. the same day. The night passed with squally weather, and on the following morning, Thursday, the tug came alongside, and said I am not going to stay here, I am going up, the wind is getting strong, and there is going to be a hurricane, if you wish to be towed further up I will tow you. The pilot asked him how much, and the Captain of the tug said Rs. 1,000. Captain Wales offered Rs. 500, which was not accepted. The Steamer then left us, and the wind began to increase in strength, and at one o'clock we sent top gallant yards and masts down, and paid out 60 fathoms of cable on the starboard anchor. We were riding by one anchor until about 3 P. M., the gale still increasing. We then let go the port anchor, and paid out 30 fathoms of cable. The ship was holding on at that time. Half an hour after this the ship began to drive, and we paid out 100 fathoms on the starboard anchor. About 2 A. M., the starboard cable parted, and we paid out 60 fathoms on the port. The wind still increasing in strength the pilot gave orders to cut away the mainmast which was done. At this time the gale was very strong. The pilot went forward into the forecastle, and was blown aft again. The crew could not go forward, and every one then collected on the poop. The rain was so heavy that we could not see the foremast. At about 4 A. M., the ship struck on the sand. When we first anchored the Saugor light-house was bearing N. N. E. and we were in 4½ fathoms water. When [illegible] could see nothing, but think [illegible] On the poop besides the [illegible] and his mother, the chief officer [illegible] brother) and his [illegible] and two boys of [illegible] were taken below by the Captain [illegible] der their clothes, and [illegible] were all standing by the rail together [illegible] the mizenmast fell, and the ship began [illegible] and a few minutes afterwards she [illegible] were all thrown in the water and [illegible] then a very heavy sea running, [illegible] strong that I could not turn my face [illegible] found myself in the water, I [illegible] the Captain, Chief Officer, and Pilot [illegible] on the water. I got hold of this beam, [illegible] four were together, I could not see any one in the water but ourselves. I could not [illegible] the Captain's mother or the children, or any of [illegible] The Captain handed me a rope that he and the others were holding and told me to hold on tight. Then a very heavy sea struck us and we were all washed off the beam and taken under water. When I came to the surface I looked round and found myself alone. I got hold of a small piece of wood and putting it under me, I began to swim. I suppose it was one o'clock in the morning. I saw Saugor light, and then struck out in that direction, and a little before daylight reached the shore. To the north of the light house on shore, I met the boy Jeena of the same ship who had got ashore before me. We walked together to the light-house which we reached about half-past six. We had but one officer and a gunner, all of whom were during the whole time attending to their duty, and carrying out the orders of the pilot and Captain. We were, all included, Captain and officers 30 in number, six males, as far as I know, have been saved as yet.

Deposition of Abdool Rahmin, gunner of the ship Evening Star, wrecked at Saugor on the Saugor Sand on Thursday, the 15th October, 1874. I am a native of Singapore, was gunner of the ship Evening Star, Captain George Wales, bound to Moulmein, left Calcutta in tow of the steam tug (I think Alexandra.) On Wednesday, the 14th, we anchored at Saugor. Saugor light-house bearing N. E. by N. We paid out to 30 fathoms cable. The weather was fine till after midnight when the wind began to increase. About eight o'clock the next morning the Captain and the Pilot ordered the top gallant masts and yards to be sent down. It began to blow hard. I had got the foretop gallant-mast and yard down, and the main top gallant yard down, and was going to send the mast down when the pilot ordered me not to send any more men aloft, because it was blowing so hard, and he wanted the men on deck to veer out the chain. I did not see the tug return to us in the morning. We paid out then 45 fathoms of the starboard chain. It was about ten o'clock then, the ship was driving, and the second or port anchor was let go, and we paid out the same length of chain on both anchors. Ship still driving, paid out 75 fathoms on starboard, and 60 on port chains. When the 75 fathoms shackle got on the windlass, the shackle broke, and the chain flew out of the hause-pipe; ship still driving and shoaling water till about 4 P. M. The pilot then gave orders to cut away the mainmast, five minutes afterwards the mast was over the side. The mast in falling brought down the fore and mizzen topmasts with it: the ship still drove. The men were then ordered by the pilot and the mate to make a raft of the spare spars on deck, and the pilot gave orders to cut away the foremast. The weather lanyards were cut and I had made two blows with the axe at the mast when she struck. Then we all went aft on the poop, all were aft, but some under the break of the poop. The Captain, Mate, Pilot, Captain's mother and the children were all on the poop. The main deck began to break up, and then all hands took to the poop. The ship was lying over on her starboard side, and the sea breaking clean over her. Her head must have been to the southward. It must have been about 9 or 4 o'clock when she [illegible] broke up [illegible] once, I did not [illegible] with life buoys on. All were standing together on the poop. The raft was finished before she broke up. It was made of a cross jack yard, two topgallant yards and one royal yard. This was on the starboard side of the main deck. On the port side of the main deck there was another raft made of a pitch pine top mast, a stump top gallant mast and two topmast studding sail booms. When she broke to pieces, every body was thrown in the water. I did not see any one go to either raft. When the poop broke up, we all jumped overboard, I saw the Captain, Mate, Captain's mother, the Pilot, the children and all go into the water together. After we were in the water and holding on to two pieces of wreck, a big sea came and scattered us, and I saw nobody any more. I then got hold of a piece of the poop rail, and was on that from Thursday evening until Friday evening at six o'clock when I was washed on shore below No. 1, Refuge House. The boat people whom I met on shore told me it was No. 1, Refuge House. I slept there one night. I looked for provisions, and found some biscuit damaged and two jars of water. I opened a tin of preserved meat, and got a straw hat marked R. H., four of us were together on the piece of poop rail from the breaking of the ship to the landing at the Refuge House. Others were a sookannie, and two lascars. On Saturday morning, the 17th, we were walking along the beach in the direction of Saugor light house. A little after six in the evening we fell in with a boat, cutting firewood. We went towards them, and told our story, and they gave us some water to drink and some boiled rice. We were all naked. We slept in the boat, and they rowed us across a creek, and sent four men to the light house, which we reached at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. We were then sent away in a low boat to Calcutta when we fell in with the S. S. Undaunted in which we were brought up to town. I saw two bodies as I was walking to the light house, one of which I thought was a European female by the look of the fingers and toes, the other was a native body. Neither had any clothes on, and both were much disfigured. About a mile and a half from the light house I picked up my Captain's spy glass.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It is now many years since an eminent English writer returned from his visit to the United States with a bewildered impression that every third American he had met was "one of the most distinguished men in the country." The "Memorial Sketch and Example," which the Rev. Alexander B. Grosart has just given to the world, helps us a little to understand whence this exuberant supply of distinction is derived. George W. Childs, says his enthusiastic English biographer, is "unquestionably one of the most remarkable of the recent remarkable men of the United States of America," and this not merely because he is "of enormous wealth." That, says the Rev. Mr. Grosart magnanimously, were "by itself a small matter, for, as in the Lord's time, there are to-day 'rich fools' in plenty;" and certainly had his wealth been all that was noticeable about him, the present writer would have left it to others to tell his life story." It is only when "a man who has not inherited but earned by his own brain and hands that Wealth, and earned it righteously and really earned it," that, in Mr. Grosart's opinion, "he deserves to be heard of in England." Mr. George W. Childs has done both these things. He has "righteously and really earned his Wealth" (and such an amount of it as to demand a capital W) "with his own brain and hands"—that is to say, he bought a declining newspaper and made of it a large property. The Wealth thus earned he turns "day by day to wise and noble and beautiful uses;" that is to say, he has presented a memorial window of George Herbert and Cowper to Westminster Abbey. In other words, he is a shrewd, enterprising, fortunate, and liberal millionaire, and therefore "one of the most remarkable men in the country."

Mr. George W. Childs, his biographer tells us, is "happily still living—indeed, in the very prime of his manhood—and with, it is to be hoped, a great and widening future before him, so that one may not say all of him that might truthfully and unexaggeratedly be said. But somewhat may be even now without overstepping the line of modesty" and Mr. Grosart manages to say "somewhat" indeed. We are not to suppose, in the first place, that Mr. Childs is nothing but a mere millionaire. He is of ancient descent, if it were worth while to trace it out. "The name Childs in its variants of Child, Childe, Chylde, Childs, Chylde, &c., is a not infrequent one in old genealogic and heraldic books and manuscripts, as well as to-day in the directories of any considerable English town from London downward;" and if Mr. Grosart "wanted to toady or glorify the lineage" of his present subject (how could he hint at such an unworthy suspicion?) it would not be very hard, he opines, "to link his descent to some of those great-browed, sad-eyed, imperial men who colonized from England the Southern States of America." Mr. Childs, however, being "self-contained," is not "mindful to burrow in ancestral dust for a 'coat o' arms,'" so his biographer will "only state that George W. Childs belongs to the second of the great Cavalier-family'd States, having been born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1829." His mother "was a 'lady' (in the deepest sense) of notable individuality and energy of character, and George was his mother's [illegible]" His school education must have been comparatively scanty and irregular, and Mr. Grosart suspects in a neat and elegant sentence that "his main school and best was at his mother's knee and 'absolute self-help.'" Still, he did go to school, and when there "exhibited two traits rarely united in the same person and still more rarely remaining permanently so." These two traits were "a remarkable aptitude for business and a remarkable open-handedness in giving away the results of his boyish trading. Samuel Budgett, the successful merchant, possessed the first, but it was accompanied with a natural meanness which only the grace of God enabled

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him to overcome." If, however, the two qualities really coincided "permanently [illegible]" in the person of George W. Childs, and he continued all his life to [illegible] away the results of his [illegible]. His present position as a millionaire would indeed entitle him to be considered a remarkable man. But we suspect that (by the grace of something else "almighty") Mr. Childs' disposition underwent a change exactly the reverse of that experienced by Mr. Samuel Budgett. At school, at any rate, "young Childs was constantly bartering—a knife for a wood pigeon, marbles for popguns, a birdcage for a new book—and he displayed an intuitive knack (says James Parton, in his 'biographical sketch,' whence I fetch these details) in getting a good bargain by buying and selling at the right moment." We have most of us probably had early experience of the boy of this type; and a very nice boy it is, and amazingly popular with his school-fellows. Hence we are not surprised to be told that he was a "favourite" among those "youthful associates" who in their dealings with him must of necessity have been in the habit of "buying and selling at the wrong moment." While in his tenth year he filled up his summer holiday as an errand-boy in a book-store. At fifteen he came to Philadelphia without a single introduction or a dollar. He obtained employment in a book-store, and was soon taken into partnership by a publisher. Almost at the outset of his career he formed the memorable resolve that, "please God, he would own the Public Ledger newspaper, Philadelphia." The Divine will so ordered it, and he did own that journal. He "dated it 'by it'" when its fortunes were [illegible] two far and deep-seeing eyes with a prudent brain during above and behind them to the scrutiny of the conditions of resuscitating it. He read them rightly, and restored the fortunes of the newspaper. His success was complete: but it was also virtuous. He nobly excluded from its columns all advertisements which "ought not to be read in a well-ordered household." This he did at a loss of "£100 a week," and at a profit by increased circulation "in well-ordered households" which is not stated. He applied his bulging brain with success to the rehabilitation of two other embarrassed periodicals, and thus during the decade 1864-74 he has built up "a vast fortune."

"Looking back upon the facts of this slight memorial sketch, though without emulating the Americanism of invading the innermost sanctities and modesties of private life," Mr. Grosart detects certain elements in the story that go far to explain Mr. Childs' present commanding place. These elements are seven in number:—(a.) Mr. Childs enjoys excellent health. He is a strong man—not perhaps what you would call a man of fine feelings, or one who would sympathise with the fine feelings of others; but "though we need this kind of spirituelle natures—your Shelleys, Keatses, and Mrs. Brownings—such robustness as Mr. Childs' is a covetable possession." (b.) He has from a boy eschewed bad habits; early took his stand as a teetotaller in respect of intoxicants, and has never indulged in tobacco in any of its uses, so that now "it does one good to look into his pellucid eyes." (c.) He has known how to serve, and having served well "no master exacts more thorough service or more absolute obedience." (d.) He is truthful, and looks you straight in the face when he speaks to you. (e.) He has been a miser of his time—a thinker rather than a reader. He "intermeddled not with metaphysical philosophical problems," but simply kept his accounts carefully. (f.) He has profound faith in himself. There is nothing of the saturnine, misanthropic, despondent, disappointed, ill-used man" about this owner of a "vast fortune." He jingles his dollars, in fact, with Christian resignation. (g.) He has a natural large-heartedness. "Everything in America is big." Mr. Grosart remembers to have been struck "with the superior size of even their cherries," and Mr. Childs' heart is like the American cherries. Must we confess, however, that even after reading this catalogue of virtues—good health, eyes at once pellucid with abstinence from stimulants, sharply vigilant over servants, and capable of looking you straight in the face, absorbing devotion to money-getting in preference to idling over books, unbounded self-confidence, and a heart like an American cherry, we can hardly sympathise to the full with Mr. Grosart's enthusiasm for his hero. He calls him a "noticeable [illegible] of the Almighty's anointing," "worthy of the homage of Christendom," "an example which elevates the type of man universally," "a pure-living, simple-tasted, pleasant mannered Christian gentleman, meet follower of Him, the first true gentleman that ever breathed"—and exclaims finally in a paroxysm of sycophancy—"I bare my head in unpurchaseable honour to George W. Childs."

These specimen extracts of Mr. Childs' character, says Mr. Grosart in conclusion, "must suffice." We can assure him that they more than suffice. We never remember to have had a more plentiful dish of highly seasoned adulation set before us; and if Mr. George W. Childs himself relishes it, we think we have discovered the secret of the excellent health he is said to enjoy: he must have a very strong stomach. But if his character has not been grossly flattered, it is impossible to suppose that he can relish it; and on this view of the case he really deserves our profoundest commiseration. If he really is, as he is said to be, of that order of men who do good by stealth, how deeply he must blush to find it not only fame, but fame of this peculiarly blatant sort. How he will rebuke the indiscretion of those friends who have "furnished" Mr. Grosart—and not only Mr. Grosart, but M. Fulvus, of Bordeaux, and a German gentleman (name unknown)—with the "materials" which have enabled them to trumpet his benevolence, not at the corner of the street, but at all four corners of Europe. How indignant he will be at Mr. Grosart's fulsome eulogies of the "multitudinousness, the variety, the fulness, the catholicity, the delicacy, the tenderness, and the personal sympathy" of his "private beneficence;" at his indecent reference to the "sheafs of letters" in his possession testifying to Mr. Childs' "secret kindnesses." If, on the other hand, the labours of Mr. Grosart, M. Fulvus, and the German gentleman have been undertaken at Mr. Childs' instigation or with his sanction, the fact is a very curious one. It seems to show pretty plainly both the desire of American millionaires to bring themselves before the eyes of the world and the limited means at their disposal for doing it. The absence of an aristocratic caste, by admission into which a lucky or pushing plutocrat may distinguish himself from his fellows, and of a political career in which it is a distinction and not a discredit to have engaged—have apparently convinced Mr. Childs that the only possible road to distinction was the public advertisement of his virtues and his "Wealth" in three languages. With the utmost admiration for American institutions, we still cannot but rejoice that men who wish to distinguish themselves in this country have other and less humiliating means of satisfying the desire.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE BESSEMER AND THE CASTALIA.

(From the Navy.)

Whether the Bessemer saloon will or will not afford its occupants the immunity anticipated from the discomforts of the Channel passage is a question which will be set at rest the first time the steamer now fitting out at Hull by the Earl Shipbuilding Company is in a sea-way. Those who have given any attention to the cause of sea-sickness cannot have failed to notice the effect produced under the following circumstances:—1. When a steamer is moving head to wind and sea with only the short pitching motion. 2. With wind and sea a-beam when sufficient canvas can be spread to counteract the rolling. 3. Before wind and sea; ship rolling heavily; no heaving motion. The passengers who are in the greatest misery in the first and second instances immediately recover when the vessel is in the third position. We contend that while Mr. Bessemer's wonderful saloon may possibly be nearly free from the rolling motion imparted to the steamer by the waves, he would seem to have overlooked the fact that the rolling motion has very little to do with sea-sickness. Others contend that the pitching of the vessel is the primary cause of sea-sickness. This is equally fallacious; the pitching and rolling motions are one and the same, but simply regarded from different points of view. To exemplify this, let us suppose for an instant that the circular ironclad, the Popoff, lately built by the Russian Government to be put, say, head to wind and sea (if a vessel having neither stem nor stern could be so placed), afterwards let the course be at right angles to the former, wind and sea a-beam, we believe that a blind passenger would be at a loss to say which was the pitching and which the rolling motion. Having thus, as we assume, demonstrated that the rolling and pitching motions are the same, and that neither is the cause of sea-sickness, the question then arises, what is the cause? There is only one other motion to which it can be attributed, which is the perpendicular fall or drop that is experienced from the moment the vessel descends from the summit of one wave until she comes to be again upborne by the wave next following. That this hypothesis is the correct one there can be but little doubt. The same drop or fall is experienced in the "merry-go-round" at a fair; we mean that popular paddle-wheel looking apparatus with swinging boats attached to it. Many can vouch for it that this machine produces in a few turns the worst form of sea-sickness, as it is termed. In the ordinary rope swing the drop or fall produces the same effect on those subject to sea-sickness. As a last proof of the cause of sea-sickness, and the difficulties to contend with in providing a means of alleviating it to any extent, we may cite the case of lady passengers embarking at the Tower and being obliged to retire to their cabins before [illegible] the [illegible] British [illegible] by either [illegible] it is simply the very slight heaving [illegible] caused by the small paddle steamers passing to and fro. The Bessemer steamer, owing to her great length, to the low freeboard of the four and after portions, to the swinging saloon, and to the high rate of speed at which it is proposed to drive her—will doubtless be, to a certain extent, a success, inasmuch as the passengers will be more comfortable than on board the steamers now in use, but we do not hesitate to predict that both the Bessemer and Dicey steamers will prove failures so far as their ability to prevent sea sickness to any extent is concerned. Unless in smooth water, Captain Dicey's steamer will always be, like the drunken sailor, "half seas over." With full steam she will never attain the speed (ten knots) which she is reported to have done with half-boiler pressure on the run from the Thames to Dover; and in the latter respect of speed she will scarcely be an improvement on the present mail boats. The promoters of the Dicey Steamship Company might well be considered never to have seen the chops of the Channel with a fresh breeze from W. S. W.; but, if they have, we would ask them, with a paddle on the top of one wave, where they would have the other to prevent the vessel rolling? If from the summit of one wave to that of another does not exceed 60ft. (the beam of the Castalia) we are greatly mistaken. We can only say, on this point, we have seen vessels of 1,800 tons under such circumstances pitching bows under, and it is scarcely probable that the chops of the Channel will be more favourable to Captain Dicey's steamer. In our estimation one of the best features, if not the best feature, in the Bessemer steamer is the precautions adopted for saving life in case of accident; since in addition to the ordinary boats, she will carry two very large rafts on the plan patented by Mr. H. Christie, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. We hope neither the Bessemer nor Dicey steamer will ever touch upon the Goodwin or other sands; if they should experience any such mischance we fear lest their design should prove fatal to their getting off, in which case the passengers might stand in great need of this admirable contrivance.

THE LATE MISSION TO YARKUND.

Nearly all the members of the Mission have completed their special reports, which are now in print, and will be submitted to Government accompanied by the Envoy's minute and review within the next few days. Captain Chapman has written a highly interesting and exhaustive paper on the trade prospect of Yarkund. It is scarcely necessary to observe that they are not of the brightest. He makes the most of the concession obtained by the late Treaty in favour of Hindoos and other infidels, and of the reduction of import duty to two and a half per cent. His conclusions, however, are that there is positively no opening for a venture on a large scale, that a merchant speculating with any but an insignificant capital may calculate on finding himself a loser; that large profits are strictly confined to small ventures, and are then as prizes in a lottery, and that the more merchandize we force in, the less gain, naturally, for the whole body of traders. The old ground is again gone over, that chintzes with birds and animals printed thereon are a mistake; that black tea is as popular as green; that worm-eaten cocoons are a remunerative article in the London market, and that iron and brass had better be left to Russian importers. Captain Chapman honestly tells us that he heartily coincides with the Punjab Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that, considering the difficulties of carriage, risks on the road, uncertainty of the market, and the sparseness and poverty of the population, the game of catering to the tastes of capricious Central Asians is not worth the candle to a merchant on a large scale; or, in other words, that he who would seek extensive trade in Kashgharia must be prepared to gather the traditional grapes from thorns on the way and figs from thistles. Little by little is the secret being revealed to the public that the late expedition was not altogether undertaken for the promotion of a trade which, could its monopoly be secured him, would not yield a Calcutta merchant of ordinary calibre a field sufficient to employ half his capital, even with hope of profit. In short, had there been any object in economising space, Captain Chapman might have thus worded his report:—Commerce—*There is no commerce in Yarkund.*

As a political move, the step is unquestionably an important one. We have taken unto ourselves an ally, exposed on three sides to a dangerous foe, and separated from us on the fourth side by snows and torrents, over which we could scarcely push a man did the occasion arise. Indeed, Yakoob Khan exhibits a want of foresight of which one would have thought him almost incapable in ignoring the substantial retribution with which our amity will assuredly cause the Russian to visit him sooner or later in his greed to grasp our shadowy "tribute" of money and antiquated firearms. Our boasted moral support, viewed with such scepticism by all Europe, is little likely to avail in Central Asia against restless ambition supported by "fat battalions" of disciplined troops. It is to be hoped, therefore, that if the late Envoy maintains silence in his report as to the advantage (beyond a K S O I) accruing from this spasmodic effort to introduce an isolated policy, he will at least take a private opportunity of convincing the Foreign Department that we can withdraw our friendship from our ally in his hour of danger without incurring the reproach of all Asia. Be we assured that the Ameer will not for his own sake hide the light of our alliance under a bushel; and if we extinguish it dishonourably on the approach of Russia, he will not be slow to hold up our obliquity to the scorn of every native court in and out of India. No official defence of this new and apparently meaningless line of policy has yet been made public. Such an exposition would be of deep interest; and in India, where most Englishmen are possessed of intelligence and have an important stake in the welfare of the Government by reason of being component parts thereof, it may be presumed that a little less official reticence, and a little more free and honest discussion, would sometimes guide us towards a safer and sounder course of conduct than the Foreign Department occasionally evolves.

In one respect it must be conceded the late Mission has been a success—namely, that our Intelligence Department is on a much more reliable footing than it has been hitherto. The Envoy took special care to reorganize this important accessory to diplomacy, and with a permanent Resident thrown out so far beyond our outposts, we cannot fail to receive really accurate and reliable news of Central Asian doings of importance. Captain Chapman notices that indigo and a few other trade articles find their way into Kashgar from India through Cabul and Bokhara or Tashkend, at which latter places they pass into the hands of Russian merchants, who send them on to the consumer at considerable profit to themselves. And this leads to the consideration that our Yarkund policy, bad in its present isolated form, might be improved almost to a degree of intelligibility could it but dove-tail with a vigorous course of action in Afghanistan. I believe I am correct in stating that before long we shall have a more worthy representative in Cabul than the native agency to which we are at present compelled to trust, and that in return for our lavish outlay of gold and weapons, we shall be permitted to discover for ourselves the drift of events on our western border by which we have hitherto been so hopelessly mystified. We have acted ambitiously, if not rashly, in rushing with a half formed policy into Yarkund, from which direction, were the Russians ten times as strong as they are, with Cashmere in our hands, the snows and natural obstacles make us perfectly secure; but to remain inactive in Cabul would be to court a disaster resembling that to which we have so magnanimously exposed ourselves by our late alliance with the Ameer Yakoob Khan of Kashgaria. But I am wandering away from the missioners.

Dr. Bellew writes a report on the political history of the Mission, which will not be published with the other papers for obvious reasons, though for style and information of interest it will eclipse all of them. But he will give us a concise history of Kashgaria from the earliest times down to the departure of the Mission, culled from reliable sources, and written with the agreeable pen of the author of *Kandahar and Seistan.* He is also preparing a dictionary or rather vocabulary of the Turki language, to which will be appended a short treatise on the grammar thereof. I am informed that Colonel Gordon's Persian colloquial, though very fair on the whole, was not of that practical style which renders itself easily comprehensible to an ear unaccustomed to the utterer's voice. Consequently, after one or two interviews, Dr. Bellew was called upon by the Envoy to interpret on all public and private occasions of importance, and it is needless to note that he acquitted himself to his own credit and to the admiration of Mr. Forsyth and of the Ameer. To Dr. Bellew also was entrusted the task of preparing the draft treaty, first in English and then in Persian, on the model of an antiquated document fished out of the Calcutta Record Offices for the purpose, and afterwards of reading and explaining it for the satisfaction of the Yarkund officials. There is no better oriental linguist in the service of Government than Surgeon Major Henry Walter Bellew. His knowledge of Persian went far to induce Lumsden to attach him, while yet a young servant, to his Afghan Mission of 1857, and his popularity, and the personal influence he acquired in Kandahar during a year of painful suspense, contributed not a little to Dost Mahomed's neutrality at a time when a word from him would have inflamed our whole north-west border. I believe General Pollock found in this officer something more than a medical adviser when he took him to Seistan in 1871; and Shere Ali especially asked for his services during his visit to the late Governor-General at Umballa.

It may not be generally known outside the Punjab, that Dr. Bellew is at home in Pushtoo as in Persian. He is editor of the only reliable Pushtoo dictionary extant, and is [illegible] monument of his deep research in, and thorough knowledge of, the mysteries of that most difficult of tongues. It may appear strange, that in these days when Government professes [illegible] its students encouragement, on the book, Dr. Bellew has received no recognition of his linguistic attainments, and although his are the text-books, and he the examiner who reports on the deservedness in Pushtoo of a frontier civilian to a reward of one thousand rupees, with extra pay of one hundred rupees a month, he has never personally been pecuniarily honoured, otherwise, for his labours. From his experiences in Cabul and Central Asian affairs, Dr. Bellew must ever command employment in the Foreign Department, where, I believe, his qualifications for delicate diplomatic work are not entirely ignored. Let us hope that on his return two years hence from a furlough richly earned he will be provided with occupation more befitting his talents than that of a civil surgeon in a remote part of the Punjab. He is at present a guest of the Viceroy at Calcutta.

Captain Trotter's report will be a purely professional one, illustrating the different maps and topographical sketches taken by him during the stay of the expedition in Yarkund. He is now at Dehra Doon superintending the printing of his maps, which, it is needless to say, will open our eyes to many glaring errors in the publications to which we have hitherto pinned our faith. Colonel Gordon will, I believe, furnish a chapter on military Kashgharia, treating it professionally as a country to attack and defend. His notes on this head will not probably be published. He and Captain Biddulph are bringing out a joint work on Badakhshan and Wakhan, which will prove interesting to professional readers who may be fortunate enough to obtain a copy from the Quartermaster-General's Department. The maps to accompany are perhaps a little rough, but will be doubtless toned down and made to look a little neat before leaving the Surveyor General, in whose hands they now are.

The coming Palampore Fair is attracting a good deal of official attention, and every effort is being made by advertisement and otherwise to draw together a larger gathering of traders than has hitherto done justice to our exertions. Sir Douglas Forsyth, the originator and persistent supporter of the institution, contemplates numbering himself amongst the visitors. Hitherto it has been but a lukewarm success. The Kangra planters dispose of a little refuse tea at rates not above those obtaining at Umritsur, and the English visitors purchase at double value a pony or piece of Bokhara silk, partly as a memento of the pleasant excursion, and partly out of charity to the flat-faced foreigners, whose expectations of large gains are seldom realized at Palampore. The locality is not sufficiently midway to suit the convenience of traders for the fair must be held late in the season to enable the Yarkundees to arrive with their goods, while sales and purchases cannot be effected in time to permit them to return with their exchanges before the winter closing of the passes. Also most of these traders have such extravagant notions of the value of their wares that they view any fair offer with contempt, and prefer trudging on to Umritsur, where they are at all events certain of a ready sale with a better selection to choose from when returning. To obviate these drawbacks arrangements are now being made for holding a large annual fair at Leh, where in former days the whole of the trade in transit invariably changed hands. Such a fair will prove an immense convenience to traders, many of whom are now discouraged by the length of the road. It will also facilitate carriage arrangements, especially if the late Envoy's suggestion be carried out of encouraging the cultivation of lucern and other grasses around Leh, and of protecting the *Kuryah Khas* by establishing fixed rates and fixed weights for baggage animals between Leh and Yarkund.—*Pioneer's Simla Correspondent.*

THE GREAT CONFEDERATION.

(Being the Song of the Last Briton.)

Can I remember seventy-three,
When England was a nation,
And thought herself uncommon free
And not at all inclined to "see"
The Great Confederation?
I rather think I can, my boy!
For in that self-same year
Old Bismarck (a rare man, my boy),
Conceived and hatched a plan, my boy,
Which plan was—well, this here!

Said he (for he had lots of "nous")
"The Danes have got a sea-board
The escutcheon of the reigning house,—
We'll change that like a tea-board.
We'll offer them their [illegible] back;
They'll take it—as is meet, sir,
And under red, and white, and black
We'll sail their Danish fleet, sir!"
King William he said, "Well—so be;
We much require a navy."
The deed was done, the fleet was won;—
The Dane became a Slavey!

It made some stir, that move, my boy;
We put a gun at Dover,
"Our attitude to prove," my boy,—
And then the thing blew over!
But Bismarck never slept a wink:
He took to iron-plating!
And as upon it now I think
It does seem irritating:
For England helped him—oh, 'tis plain—
Six ironclads she built, my boy,
And sold the lot. Six more from Spain
He took—Lord Derby said "With pain
He witnessed so much guilt," my boy.
And so it came, from every yard
They bought or stole a ship, my boy,
Until—the truth, it hits me hard,—
They had us by the hip, my boy!

Then came an age of naval swells:
'Twas "life before the mast" there!
King William asked the time in *bells*,
And often said, "Avast, there!"
He also dressed in "Navy blue,"
And didn't mind a blow, my boy;
And when his cheek a paler hue
Took on—he went below, my boy.
But Bismarck braved the drenching clouds;
He didn't mind the motion,
But slung his hammock to the shrouds,
And studied that there ocean;

Until one day he called the King
And said, "We'll rule the waves, sir;
"I think we've seen to everything;
"In fact, it's time to have our fling—
"Those Britons *shall* be slaves, sir!"
"All right, my mate," King William cried,
"Keel haul my sheets; belay there!"
(On naval language he relied),
"How shall the rope's end be supplied?
They don't fight every day there."

"I'll put that ship-shape like a shot,"
Said Bismarck, that he did, my boy!
"I'll take good care they have it *hot*,"
And then he turned his quid, my boy,
And sure enough he kept his word,
For in the *Times* next morning
Appeared a "note" it styled "absurd!"
The funds declined at least a third;
Lord Derby, chirpy as a bird,
Described it as a "warning."

Although 'twas strong, it wasn't long;
It asked for Gibraltar,
Ceylon, Bombay, the right of way
From Wapping through to Malta.
The sanguine thought it might "be squared:"
The *Times* advised "reflection,"
Admitted "we were unprepared."
The House at first a little scared,
But feeling chances can't be spared,
Made it a party question!

The "patriotic" party won:
The Volunteers marched out, my boy,
The "Woolwich infants" saw the sun;
For three clear days we liked the fun,
And swore and raved about, my boy.
But when that fifth edition came,
And told the fearful news, my boy,
We felt that *some one* was to blame,
Ward Hunt, then Dizzy—any name,
The captains—then the crews, my boy.
Suffice to say, the fleet went down,
(It wasn't all quite ready),
But what there was, knew how to drown
(The *Times*, who sent their man from town,
Described the sink as "steady.")

Some say we had too few, my boy;
They numbered seven together;
The Germans ninety-two, my boy,
As tough as any leather.
No matter now; the thing was done;
Two hundred thousand landed!
Three easy victories were won;
The Bank was emptied by the ton,
The regulars disbanded.
The *Times* of "our Teutonic rights"
Became a special pleader,
Indulged in transcendental flights,
And tried a *German leader.*

Ah! I remember seventy-three,
When all this game was hatched, my boy;
When to such things as fools could see
No weight was e'er attached, my boy,—
When England had a Union Jack,
That waved where none could strike it!
But now it's red and white and black,
And don't we rather like it!
Well—there, no use to sneer, my boy!—
But that is how the nation,
Quite drunk with German beer, my boy,
At length has got to cheer, my boy,
The Great Confederation!

—*Vanity Fair.*

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NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice.......... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 do.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE.
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

LAMPS LAMPS
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.
Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!
Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d.s.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.
"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.
Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.
Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,512 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £55,407 5s.
POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,500), £890,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £50,500.
Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .... } Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.
[illegible] Issued........ 600
Amount Assured......Rs. 42,00,000
Annual Premium Income 2,20,000
[illegible] speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.
The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.
1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.
2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.
3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.
4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.
5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.
6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid, and are virtually paid-up Policies.
7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the insurance, with an option to the insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. [illegible]			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	1	49	[illegible]	8	36	0	0	20
25	98	8	[illegible]	54	9	[illegible]	38	0	0	25
30	106	12	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	41	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	2	8	35
40	122	10	0	70	[illegible]	0	52	15	4	40
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	57	9	8	45
50	151	0	8	85	5	1	61	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	90	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	8	8	109	1	8	73	11	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	23	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	0	20
25	32	6	8	29	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	0	8	30
35	39	0	8	31	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	42	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	0	74	12	8	73	13	8	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C. pages 24 to 27.
The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 a.m., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium to England and all Eastern Ports: claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £300,690
Do. 1872 .... £816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.		FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	0
25	41	6	32	12	22	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	8	38	8	28	10	30	10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

NOTICES.

SHACKLETON & Co.
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.
ROYAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
DERBY, CHEDDAR, FINE STILTON, and NEW [illegible] CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittance or reference to first-rate London House.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department, The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (Agents' address).
Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.
These Lozenges contain no opium nor any violent drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.
Sold in Bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

TRADE MARK,
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPING GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
ORIGINAL AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.
LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay............D. S. KEMP & Co.

F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in Imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAHBOO was convicted, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN INDIA.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 64 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.
Household Furniture, | Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments, | Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery, | Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms, | Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements, | Stationery,
Cutlery, | Perfumery,
Carriages, | Books,
Saddlery and Harness, | Toys, &c., &c.
Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.
GLASGOW. | LONDON.
46, Washington Street. | 63, Upper Thames Street.
New Works—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.
See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,000 new designs in
Rain Water Goods. | Verandahs. | Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates. | Conservatories. | School Fittings.
Tomb Railing. | Covered Ways. | Washhand Basins.
Terminals. | Balconies. | Closets and Urinals.
Cresting. | Fountains. | Baths and Troughs.
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES
FOR
CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE,
As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.
Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,
SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.
And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MR. STREETER,
(LATE OF CONDUIT STREET,)
DIAMOND MERCHANT, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND WATCHMAKER,
Has REMOVED to those well-known and extensive Jewellery Premises,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
The attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India is invited to Mr. STREETER'S extensive Stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES and CLOCKS, (machine made), and sold at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.
A Catalogue and Price List, containing a large variety of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.
SPECIALITIES.
18-CARAT GOLD AND GEM JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.
ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.
The TIMES says, "Respecting the untrustworthy character of the metal employed generally by English Jewellers, Mr. Streeter marks upon his goods the quality of the gold supplied by him, which is a true guarantee."
MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

S[illegible]
THE C[illegible]
[illegible]
THE ST[illegible]ANCE
[illegible]
F. W. Rob[illegible]
A. Craig[illegible]
K. C. Mack[illegible]
A. E. Ashley, Esq., [illegible]
MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors [illegible] enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward [illegible] | William [illegible] Skene, Esq.
William Emmens, Esq. | [illegible]
Charles Harrison, Esq. | [illegible]
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
ACTUARY.
STEPHEN HENRY [illegible]
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, the whole of which is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament, 8 and 9 Vict., Cap. XCII, empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been provided to Policyholders by means of entirely new sets of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branch of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which the sum may be secured, and at the same time a survivorship may be provided in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances may be effected for the whole term of life, the amount payable ceasing after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never lapse or be forfeited by non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge [illegible]
Reduction to European rates on [illegible] examination.
Premium may be paid [illegible] half-yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Proposals and Annuities [illegible]
For detailed Prospectus [illegible]
[illegible] & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established [illegible] 1834.
[illegible] William IV., Cap. [illegible]
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated [illegible] 2,807,000
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs [illegible] Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE [illegible]
[illegible]
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, [illegible]
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Frank Jenerson, Esq.
[illegible]
SOLICITORS—[illegible]
After the operation [illegible] entitled, with great [illegible] to the [illegible] strong claims [illegible] classes [illegible]
Conducting [illegible] Company, and without [illegible] with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with Good Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for [illegible] separately calculated from the Records of the [illegible] India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent [illegible]
The total number of [illegible] commencement of the Society [illegible] year 1872, was 19,813 [illegible] £5,717,580-15-11
And the amount of [illegible] same period was [illegible] £1,9[illegible],440-19-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were [illegible] £967,[illegible]-5-6
of which Thirty-three Lakhs [illegible] in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the [illegible] of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was [illegible] on [illegible] May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium [illegible] commencing on the Profit Scale at [illegible] for the sum of Rs. 10,000 [illegible] Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years it would be reduced [illegible] reduction of 50 per cent. [illegible] " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or [illegible] Rs. 2[illegible] 0 0
Less by per cent. [illegible] " 128 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 128 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, [illegible] rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and combined ample a security for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short [illegible] those of any other Assurance Companies. [illegible] remunerated by the Society by a honorarium [illegible]
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and moderation in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the ordinary standard of health, or affected with Gout, Rupture, or other ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase on the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scale, entitling to Profits; and on non-participating scale, i.e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, [illegible] for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except on assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fee will be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within [illegible] months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month as days of Grace allowed for payment of Premiums, and if the Assured should death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, the [illegible] from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse may be revived within three months of the premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which [illegible] has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the [illegible] of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents [illegible] forwarded for registration to the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, [illegible] Bombay Branch.

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